The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7338.—VOL. XLIV. **FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1861.** **PRICE THREEPENCE.**

BIRTHS.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, Rodborough Vale, near Carisbrook, Victoria, the wife of Stephen Bucknall, Esq., of a son.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, Pitt-street, Sydney, Mrs. J. W. Nowlan, of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, St. Leonards, North Shore, Mrs. O. R. Campbell, of a son.

On Thursday, the 12th instant, at Redfern, the wife of Alexander Gordon, Esq., of twins, a son and daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 10th instant, by special license, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. George King, Mr. Henry Hyland, junior, to Jane Hewett Shepherd, both of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 4th instant, at the residence of H. Selwyn Smith, Esq., St. Kilda, Melbourne, Lewis Edward Murphy, Esq., the only son of the late Edward Murphy, Esq., of Oporto, aged 31 years.

On the 10th instant, at the residence of his mother, Brisbane-street, George Sydney Ball, aged ten weeks and two days, son of the late George and Ann Hooper Ball, Devonshire, England.

On the 11th instant, at 190, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, aged four months and three weeks, Herbert Henry, infant son of Mr. Robert Phenna.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—The I. C. R. M. COMPANY'S splendid steamship PRINCE ALFRED, 1600 tons burthen, will be despatched on the 15th of December, or within twenty-four hours after arrival of the mail.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.
J. VINE HALL, General Manager.
Grafton Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's splendid steamship PRINCE ALFRED, 1600 tons, J. BOWDEN, commander, now loading, will be despatched on the 15th December, or within twenty-four hours after arrival of the English mail, for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.
Passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Manukau will be taken on by the Company's Interprovincial steamer from Nelson.
Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holder to remain a month in New Zealand.
All goods to be on board by 3 p.m., on Friday, 12th.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.
Grafton Wharf.

EXCURSION TICKETS DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS
between
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
or
SYDNEY AND BRISBANE,
EITHER WAY,
will be issued, available from 15th December, for six weeks thereafter, by the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's steamships, at
TEN POUNDS EACH.
JAMES PATERSON.
A. S. N. Co., 6th December.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS to
MELBOURNE. — RANGATIRA, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.
ADELAIDE.—CITY OF SYDNEY, 18th December.
HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN direct.—Steamer WEDNESDAY, 25th December, 11 p.m.
BRISBANE direct.—TELEGRAPH, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 6.
MARYBOROUGH via NEWCASTLE.—WARATAH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 19th December, 6 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH daily.
FROM BRISBANE to MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, AND ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 24th December and 7th January.
JAMES PATERSON.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THIS NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock; the WILLIAMS, TO-MORROW MORNING, SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices, foot Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of December.
FROM SYDNEY
The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
The PATERSON, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
The WILLIAMS, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 a.m.
The WILLIAMS, for CLARENCE TOWN direct, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 7 a.m.
FROM MORPETH
The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 8 a.m.
The PATERSON, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
The WILLIAMS, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 2 p.m.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamers to
WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—THIS NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—THIS NIGHT, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER, on MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—On MONDAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—On MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—On WEDNESDAY, at noon.

STEAM to the MANNING RIVER.—The VICTORIA, on TUESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 8 p.m., calling at Newcastle.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS DAILY.—Fares, 1s.
The PHANTOM leaves

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10·45, 2·15, 6·15	10·30, 2·30	8·15, 12·0, 5·15

S. H. WILSON, agent.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER NAUTILUS, daily.—Fares—6d. each way.

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Watson's Bay.
10·15 2·15	10·30 2·30	12 and 5

Saturday, leaves Watson's Bay 5·30 p.m.
Sunday, ditto ditto ditto 6·0 p.m.
☛ Sunday (return tickets issued only), 1s.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS. — The swift and favourite Boats now ply as follows:—
ON WEEK DAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 5.45 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin .... 1s. 6d. Steerage ...... 1s. 0d.
Ditto return .. 2s. 6d. Ditto return .. 1s. 6d.
Or Ninepence each way.

FOR MANNING RIVER.—ESTHER. For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR NELLIGEN, CLYDE RIVER.—The ketch NUMBA, H. BASTEN, master, sails TO-MORROW EVENING. For freight, &c., apply to T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY PACKET. Freight or passage apply on board, Baltic Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE.—The RHODERICK DHU, WILLIAMS, master, now loading at the Baltic Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR PORT DENISON and BROAD SOUND.—The fine smart schooner COMET is now loading at the Grafton Wharf, and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail on SATURDAY, 14th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT DENISON and BROAD SOUND.—The first-class schooner GUIDING STAR, Captain TILL, will have quick despatch for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to J. and W. BYRNES and CO.; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The clipper-schooner COQUETTE, COUTTS, master, is now loading at Smith's wharf, and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

PASSAGE TO OTAGO.—☛ The only vessel for PASSENGERS is the clipper brig GAZELLE. Early application is necessary, as there are only a few berths remaining vacant.
For passage only, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for TARANAKI.—☛ The clipper schooner SEA GULL, W. CHAMPION, commander, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature. Has room for a few tons of freight if sent down at once.
For which, or passage, apply on board at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR OTAGO direct.—The fine first-class barque, FROWNING BEAUTY, MARR, master, having all her dead weight engaged, has room for a few tons of general cargo, and will have quick dispatch.
MOLISON and BLACK.

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The A1 brig WINDHOVER, 250 tons, WOOD, master, having the half of her freight engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Commercial Wharf, bottom of King-street; or, to J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point.

FOR SHANGHAI direct.—The fine clipper ship SHAH JEHAN, 443t ons, ROBERT E. ADAMS, commander.
For light freight or passage apply to W. H. ELDRED.

SHANGHAI.—For Passengers only.—The fine Hamburgh clipper barque KOSMOS, now loading at Newcastle, will sail for the above port in a few days. Has unequalled accommodations for passengers.
Apply to PROST, KOHLER, and CO., Sydney; or BINGLE and CO., Newcastle.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—To sail about 27th December.—The A1 ship ICONIUM, C. P. HUESTIS, commander.
For passage apply to Captain HUESTIS, on board; or to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The A1 clipper ship WAVE OF LIFE, CHARLES STUART, commander, having the whole of her cargo down, will sail positively on SATURDAY, 14th instant. Has two poop Cabins still disengaged. Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For Wool and Passengers only.—For LONDON.—Will be despatched in a few days. The celebrated clipper ship STORNOWAY, 595 tons register, A1, 13 years, JOHN D. PHILLIPS, commander, has most superior accommodation for first-class passengers and can take a limited number in the second cabin. Wool received at Talbot's Store.
For terms of freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A1 clipper ship JASON is detained for the convenience of passengers till 21st December, when she will sail at daylight. Has a stern cabin and two side cabins still disengaged, and room for three in the steerage.
Apply to Captain STUART, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship WALTER HOOD, 918 tons, register, JAMES DONALD, commander, having the whole of her dead weight on board, and a large portion of her wool down, will sail not later than the 1st January 1862.
For freight or passage apply to Captain DONALD, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTIFIORE.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For LONDON, and to sail on or about the 15th January.—The fine new A1 ship ANNIE ARCHBELL, 706 tons register, D. MORRICE, commander, having just discharged her inward cargo in splendid condition will sail as above, and is now ready to receive cargo at Campbell's Wharf. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board; to EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street; or, to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE will sail for the above port, positively at daylight, on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1862.
Apply to Captain WILLIAMS, on board, between 12 and 3; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—To Sail positively on the 1st February, the A1 clipper ship DUNCAN DUNBAR, H. NEATBY, commander, 1374 tons register.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply to Captain NEATBY, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents, 31, Hunter-street.

DUNCAN DUNBAR, from LONDON.—Consignees of Goods by the abovenamed vessel are requested to PASS their ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at the consignees' risk and expense. Bills of lading must be presented at the counting-house of the undersigned, where orders for the delivery of the goods will be given on payment of freight. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents.

SHIP WAVE OF WIFE, for LONDON. — All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon, on FRIDAY, 13th instant, or they will not be paid. Shippers are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately, and passengers to pay their balance of passage money on or before the above day. JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

SCHOONER SEA GULL.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate by noon THIS DAY, to the undersigned, or they will not be acknowledged.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP BUENA VISTA.—All CLAIMS against this Vessel must be sent in before six o'clock, THIS (Friday) EVENING. R. TOWNS and CO., agents.

FREIGHTS.—Charters can be given to load at Newcastle for Sydney, Melbourne, Launceston, Hobart Town, New Zealand, Adelaide, and San Francisco. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

WANTED, VESSELS to carry Coals from Hexham to Sydney. Despatch guaranteed. Apply at the Minmi Colliery Office, No. 5, first floor, Exchange, Sydney.

FOR SALE.—The well-known splendid Clipper Brig PRAIRIE, just arrived from Launceston.
The undersigned has received instructions to offer this valuable vessel for sale, to close a partnership account. The Prairie is faithfully built, strong, and exceedingly well found in every respect; copper and copper fastened, standing and running rigging complete and in first-rate order, abundantly found in anchors, chains, boats, sails, &c., and all thoroughly good; in fact, she has every requisite, and could go to see on an hour's notice.
She carries (at a draught of 10½ feet) 200 tons coals 220 tons flour, or 2400 bags wheat, her hold being very spacious. Her great beam specially recommends her for passengers or stock, and she has two bow ports for loading or discharging timber.
She is a fine sea-boat, and a very handsome looking craft.
She is, in fact, well adapted for almost any trade.
The Prairie is now discharging at the Flour Company's Wharf, where intending purchasers can inspect her.
For inventories and all further particulars, apply to Captain WINSBORROW on board; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings Bank.

HUNTER'S HILL AMATEUR REGATTA, 1st JANUARY, 1862.—One Publican's Booth only will be allowed to be erected on shore. Parties wishing to have the privilege must apply, before the 20th instant, to JULES JOUBERT, hon. secretary, 369, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY and LITERARY INSTITUTION.—The Annual General MEETING of the proprietors and shareholders will be held in the Library, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January, 1862, at four o'clock, for the election of office-bearers, and general business. P. J. ELLIOTT, assistant secretary. Library, 12th December.

PROPOSED POOR ROOM-KEEPER'S SOCIETY.—A MEETING of gentlemen favourable to the formation of this society will be held in the Judge's Public Chambers, Supreme Court-house, King-street, on MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock afternoon.
H. G. DOUGLASS, } Secretaries,
E. M. STEPHEN, } pro tem.
December 13.

WARWICK v. WARWICK.—The First of a Series of PRACTICE MATCHES, in which every member of the Club is requested to take part, will be played TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, on the Garrison Ground. An omnibus will leave the Domain Lodge at half-past 1 o'clock. J. A. TAIT.

GLEBE CRICKET CLUB.—A MEETING, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7. J. S. AIRD, hon. secretary.

NEWTOWN CRICKET CLUB. — A SPECIAL MEETING of the above club will be held THIS EVENING, at the MASONIC HALL HOTEL, Newtown, at half-past 7 p.m. T. J. DAY, hon. secretary.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE!!! — The City Wine Vaults Luncheons, now under the management of Mr. E. Kayser, for the proprietor, gives to its visitors the best bill of fare and the greatest convenience in Sydney. On account of the great call to the above Establishment, Luncheons will be ready from twelve o'clock. Suppers at all hours.
Private dinners at half an hour's notice.
Private orders attended to with despatch.
GEORGE W. WEBB, proprietor.

ICE. Ice. Ice.—Summer American DRINKS, at CREVAL'S Cafe, 263, George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JOHN MATHEWS, who left Plymouth about nine years ago, in the ship Trafalgar, he will greatly oblige by writing to his niece, SUSAN MATHEWS, General Post Office.

IF THIS should meet the eye of HENRY RALPH, native of Thaxted, Essex, England), who arrived here in the ship Sarah, he will hear of his brother, SAMUEL RALPH, in the Sydney Infirmary, sick. Last heard of on Cook's River.

IF MARY JENKINSON, who left the Female Orphan School, Parramatta, with Mrs. Kenny, about ten years ago, will write to her mother, she will be glad. Address MARGARET NEWBERY, at Albion House, Elizabeth-street South.

IF THE LADY enquiring for Board and Lodging, will CALL again at the Lands' End, Pyrmont, can hear of accommodation.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—J. C. LAMBERT'S BENEFIT THIS EVENING. The greatest bill of the season.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The Victoria and Lyceum Company THIS EVENING.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—BENEFIT of Mr. J. C. LAMBERT.
On FRIDAY EVENING, December 13th, 1861, the performances will commence with the great drama, entitled
A STORY OF THE SOLWAY.
To conclude with the
PIRATES OF THE SAVANNAH!

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mr. J. C. LAMBERT'S BENEFIT on FRIDAY, December 13.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The public are respectfully informed that a BENEFIT in aid of the Funds of the Hebrew Philanthropic Society will take place at the above theatre on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th December, when will be produced Coleman's admired comedy of "John Bull," supported by the united strength of the Victoria and Lyceum companies. After which, a musical melange, embracing the valuable aid of those talented vocalists—Signora and Signor BIANCHI—who have, in the kindest manner, given their gratuitous services on this occasion.
The entertainments will conclude with the laughable farce of "A Capital Match."

FREEMASONS' HALL, York street.—GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to Signor and Signora BIANCHI.
SATURDAY EVENING, December 14th.
Part I.
ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER.
Being its second performance in Sydney. The principal parts will be sustained by Signora Bianchi, Mrs. Cordner, Signor Bianchi, and Mr. John Gregg; supported by a large and efficient chorus and orchestra, with organ accompaniment.
Part II.
A miscellaneous collection of Secular Music, both English and Italian.
Tickets:—Floor of the hall, 3s.; reserved seats in the gallery, 5s. To be obtained at all the principal music-sellers, and hotels.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO SIGNOR and SIGNORA BIANCHI.
STABAT MATER.
Orchestral Rehearsal, at the Masonic Hall, at half-past 11, THIS (Friday) MORNING. The second rehearsal for the Chorus at Mr. Henry Marsh's Rooms, 123, Castlereagh-street, at half-past 7 this evening.

TEMPERANCE HALL, PITT-STREET.—First Appearance of the far-famed BUCKLEY MINSTRELS—Nine in Number—SATURDAY EVENING, December 14th.
Together with Mr. TOM WILSON, the celebrated Irish Vocalist.
New Songs, Glees, Madrigals, Duets, Dances, and Vocal and Instrumental Solos.
An enormous Budget of Fun and Wit.

SYDNEY VOCAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that the sixth and last CONCERT of the subscription for the present year will take place on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at the Freemasons' Hall, on which occasion, in accordance with their annual custom at Christmas time, Handel's sublime oratorio, THE MESSIAH, will be performed. They have also to announce that, in accordance with a widely-expressed desire, the performance will be condensed within the space of two hours. The solos will be performed by the amateur members, and the choruses by the full strength of the society.
JOSEPH DYER, honorary secretary.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Committee MEETING, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, 13th instant, at half-past four o'clock. W. M'DONELL, hon. secretary.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—STABAT MATER.—First REHEARSAL, with Orchestra, THIS EVENING, 13th instant, in St. James' Schoolroom, at half-past 7 o'clock. Final Rehearsal of the whole on MONDAY, 16th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, at Freemasons' Hall. A full attendance is particularly desired. W. M'DONELL, hon. secretary.

MR. NATHAN'S FIRST QUARTERLY CONCERT will take place at the Masonic Hall on MONDAY, the 30th instant, with a choice selection from Acis and Galatea, the chef d'œuvre of Handel's works. The second part will commence with the enthusiastically-admired opening chorus from Don John of Austria, "When the cat's away, the mice will play," with other lively pieces, including Martini's laughing chorus, and "Hey diddle diddle," 1,000 copies of which have been printed exclusively for the pleasure of presenting to every young lady at the concert a copy, as a New Year's gift. Trifling as the words may appear to those who understand Italian, the music (8 pages) would not be consigned to the flames by any intellectual musician throughout Europe.
Tickets 10s. 6d. each. One ticket will admit two ladies. All children from 5 to 12 years of age, accompanied by their friends, will pass free.
Mr. Nathan having engaged the Masonic Hall for the last rehearsal on Saturday, the 28th, subscribers showing their concert tickets at the door will have free admission to that rehearsal.
Tickets may be obtained from Mr. NATHAN, Byron Lodge, Randwick, and at all music and book sellers in Sydney.
It having been intimated that the back seats at the Hall are too high at 10s. 6d., Mr. Nathan, to afford all lovers of music an opportunity of attending his Concert, has arranged that two gentlemen may be admitted to the back seats with ONE TICKET.

BAZAAR, BAZAAR, Bazaar. — New Wesleyan Church, Balmain.—The Bazaar is open TO-DAY, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Articles for sale suited to the season. Prices suited to the times. Go and purchase.

GRAND PIGEON MATCH, at Campbelltown.—Mr. JAMES respectfully begs to invite the attention of the sporting community to a Pigeon Match which will take place at his hotel, on the 28th of December, 1861, when a chosen and sufficient number of birds will be at hand. For particulars of match see BELL'S LIFE on Saturday.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL BAZAAR.—A fancy bazaar, to assist in liquidating the debt still due as part of the purchase money of St. Vincent's Hospital, will take place about the middle of January; and all ladies desirous to aid in promoting that object are respectfully requested to send in their contributions to Mrs. O'BRIEN, at the Hospital; to Father SHERIDAN, Church of the Sacred Heart; or to the treasurer, F. M'NAB, Esq., Wynyard-square. J. D. DELANY, honorary secretary, 23, Pitt-street.

CHRISTMAS TREE.—A SALE of Fancy Work, with a Christmas Tree, will (D.V.) be held on TUESDAY, 17th, and the following days, in St. James' school, Castlereagh-street.
Hours, from 2 o'clock to 9 o'clock p.m.
Entrance, 1s.; children, 6d.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Sermons will be preached on behalf of the Church Society, on SUNDAY, the 15th instant. That in the morning by the BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

PHRENOLOGY.—How you are; What you are, and what you may become, faithfully answered by Mr. HAMILTON, 25 years practical Phrenologist, 306, George-street, over Caxton Printing Office. Charge, 5s.

MR. J. CLARK'S Quadrille ASSEMBLY, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, THIS EVENING.

RIFLE BUTTS, Manly Beach.—The match for the Westley Richards Breech-loader, on SATURDAY.

RANDWICK RIFLE BUTTS.—Sweepstakes on Saturday, with long Enfields only, 2 30 sharp.

REDFERN MUNICIPALITY.—Election of Councillor for Surry Hills Ward.—Notice is hereby given that at noon, on TUESDAY, the 17th December, a MEETING of the Electors of the Municipality of Redfern will be held at the Council Chambers, for the purpose of nominating and re-electing a Councillor in place of Mr. W. Blundell.
By order of the Chairman,
EDWARD R. JONES, Council Clerk.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN. — Arrears of Rates.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Distress Warrants will be issued against all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of seven days from the date hereof. By order of the Council.
J. MACDONALD, Council Clerk.
10th December.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—There will be a Special General MEETING of No. 1 Battery, or Sydney Volunteer Artillery, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at the Volunteer Club, at 4·30 p.m., for the purpose of electing members for recommendation to complete the establishment of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, and General Committee.
By order.
HENRY D. PITT, Captain and Adjutant.
Volunteer Artillery Office, December 5.

NO. 2 BATTERY.—Members of the 1st and 2nd Squads will PARADE in the Inner Domain, for Commandant's monthly inspection, TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 4 30 p.m. Captain's Monthly Parade will take place on TUESDAY next, at 7·30 p.m. The Annual General Meeting is postponed to MONDAY, 23rd instant.
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Captain.

NO 4 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—Members will assemble at 7·30, on the evenings of Friday, THIS DAY, the 13th, MONDAY, 16th, TUESDAY, 17th, and WEDNESDAY, 18th, preparatory to dismissal from drill, if found competent by Colonel Kempt, on Thursday morning next, the 19th December. Every member of the company, those sick and on leave excepted, is expected to be present on these occasions.
W. CATHCART STILL, Captain.

NOS. 5 and 6 COMPANIES Sydney Batallion Volunteer Rifles.—The Commanding Officers having fixed THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at half-past 5 o'clock a.m. for the examination previous to dismissal from drill of Nos. 5 and 6 companies, all members (those sick and on leave excepted) are expected to attend morning or afternoon drills with regularity to the above date, and especially on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 30 a.m.
A. G. M'LEAN, } Captains.
W. HARBOTTLE, }

NO. 5 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—Moonlight Drill, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7.30 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
A. G. M'LEAN, Captain.

No. 61-2923.
NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The Annual EXAMINATION of the Fort-street National Schools will take place as follows, to commence each day at 10 o'clock a.m., viz:—
Examination of Infants' School, 11th December instant
Ditto of Girls' ditto, 12th and 13th ditto
Ditto of Boys' ditto, 16th and 17th ditto.
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.
Prizes will be distributed to the most meritorious children at the times and places undermentioned, viz.—
Balmain, 18th December, at 11 a.m.
Paddington, 18th December, at 3 p.m.
Cleveland-street, 19th December, at 11 a.m.
William-street, 19th December, at 3 p.m.
Fort-street, 23rd December, at 3 p.m.
The public are respectfully invited to attend.
By order of the Board of National Education,
W. C. WILLS, secretary.
National Education Office, Sydney, 10th December.

ELECTORAL LISTS, 1862-3.—Applications will be received at this Office up to 9 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, for the several appointments of COLLECTORS under the Electoral Act of 1858, for the undermentioned Electorates, &c., viz.:—
EAST SYDNEY.
1. Bourke Ward.
2. Macquarie Ward.
3. Cook Ward.
4. Fitzroy Ward.
WEST SYDNEY.
5. Phillip Ward.
6. Denison Ward.
7. Brisbane Ward.
8. Gipps Ward.

9. Canterbury.
10. Paddington.
11. Glebe.
12. Newtown.
13. St Leonard's.
The applicants will be required to attend personally at this Office, at 10 a.m., on the abovmentioned date.
Any information respecting the duty required to be performed will be afforded by applying to the undersigned.
HENRY CONNELL, Jun.,
Clerk of Petty Sessions.
Central Police Court, Sydney, 11th December.

No. 61-71. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 12th December, 1861.
ELECTION OF CITY AUDITORS, 1862.—Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, that the parties, whose names are hereunder set forth, have been nominated by the following citizens to fill the office of AUDITOR for the city of Sydney, for the year 1862, viz.:—
CREAGH, RICHARD, of Elizabeth-street: Nominated by Thomas O'Neill, Patrick Freehill, Laurence Corcoran, of George-street; John Murphy, Parramatta-street; John Hourigan, of William-street; John Spencer Dobson, James C. Gilhooley, James Bourke, of Castlereagh-street; William Smith, of Park-street.
PHENNA, ROBERT, of Campbell-street: Nominated by Benjamin Palmer, Pitt and King streets; H. B. Dobson, South Head Road; Joseph Cook, George-street; R. T. Carter, William-street.
SIMPSON, JAMES, of Abercrombie-street: Nominated by E. Goggin, G. W. Webb, Edmund Kayser, M. J. Russel, George L. Munn, James Fryer, of George-street; G. Hamilton, of Hamilton-street; J. Stewart, Hunter-street; G. Fowler, Daniel Tierney, Henry Wilson, of Pitt-street; W. Larnich, of Park-street; Reuben Thomas, of York-street; Edward Greville, Bridge-street; J. Armstrong, Macquarie-street; John Starkey, of Castlereagh-street.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, returning-officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, town clerk.

No. 61—72. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 12th December, 1861.
ELECTION OF CITY AUDITORS, 1862.—Notice is hereby given, that the Ballot for the Election of Two City Auditors for the year 1862 will take place at the places hereunder mentioned, between the hours of nine and four o'clock, on MONDAY, the 16th instant—
Gipps Ward—Mr. M'Mahon's residence, Upper Fort-street
Bourke Ward—House No. 3, Bridge-street
Brisbane Ward—Town Hall, Wynyard-square
Macquarie Ward—Supreme Court-house, King-street
Cook Ward—House No. 24, South Head Road
Fitzroy Ward—Darlinghurst Court-house
Phillip Ward—House next door to Christ Church
Denison Ward—Odd Fellows' Hall, Sussex-street.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Returning Officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

MR. RICHARD CREAGH is a Candidate for re-election as one of the City Auditors for 1862, and he requests his friends will do him the favour of voting for him.

WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPALITY.—Mr. MICHAEL GUILFOYLE will meet the Electors of the above Municipality on MONDAY EVENING, at the Bayswater Hotel, Double Bay, at 8 o'clock, December 16th, 1861.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of Prizes will take place on FRIDAY, December 13, at 3 p.m. Any persons desirous of being present, who may not have received tickets of admission, are requested to apply to Mr. BLACKMORE, south wing, Grammar School. N.B.—All old pupils will be welcome, with or without ticket.
W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

SCHOOL, WINDSOR.—The Holidays will begin on Wednesday, the 17th instant, and the School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 13th January, 1862. There are Vacancies for a few more Boarders. For terms, &c., apply to the Rev. C. F. GARNSEY, Windsor.

SCHOLASTIC.—Ormonde House, Paddington.—The above spacious and healthily situated residence, surrounded by its own grounds, and commanding extensive sea views, having been taken by Mrs. WILLIAM BLAXLAND, she is prepared to open it after Christmas as an educational establishment, for the daughters of gentlemen, to whom, as boarders, weekly boarders, and morning pupils, she offers a thorough and accomplished course of tuition, on moderate and inclusive terms. Address, until January 1st, 1862, 4, Thurlow-terrace, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

MR. KEAN'S SCHOOL, Cleveland House, Cleveland Paddocks.—VACATION will commence on FRIDAY, 13th instant, and school duties will be RESUMED MONDAY, January 13th, 1862. Vacancies for a few Boarders and Day Pupils.

THE PORT PHILLIP CLUB HOTEL.—The extensive additions and alterations to the above establishment being now completed, WILLIAM H. EVANS begs respectfully to intimate that he has RE-OPENED this magnificent Hotel, and is in a position to accommodate those ladies and gentlemen who may favour him with their custom in a manner far superior in every way to that which under the former arrangements it was possible to do. There are baths, hot and cold, ready without any notice, and so contrived that there is no necessity for any personal attendance, as well as every other necessary appliance. The culinary arrangements are complete, and none but respectable and good servants will be kept. There is a splendid billiard-room, and good stabling attached to the premises.
WILLIAM H. EVANS will only add that he was for a long time connected with this establishment, and that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to secure the patronage of the public.
Flinders-street, Melbourne, December 4th, 1861.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon and Oculist; at home from 9 to 11, 2 to 3, 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie-street.

A. CONWAY, 338, George-street, begs to inform the public that all watches, clocks, and jewellery made and repaired on the premises, at the shortest notice, and all orders punctually attended to. Note the address, 338, George-street, next Cohen's Bank Auction Rooms.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL HOTEL, 191, York-street, Sydney, ALFRED BRADFORD, proprietor. First-class accommodation for Gentlemen. Private families will at this Hotel find the comforts of a home.

AYTON'S Cheap Paperhanging, sheet, stained, and ornamental glass Warehouse, 373, Pitt-street.

ARMSTRONG'S Hospital for Horses, and Shoeing Forge, 260, Pitt-st., opposite Tattersall's Hotel.

ADGER'S (late with Deeper) Central Hair-dressing Rooms, 410, George-street, north of King-street.

E. DEEPER, Hairdresser and Perfumer, 402, George-street, north of Hunter-street.

J. HINTON, Carpenter and Cabinetmaker, 48, Hunter-street. Jobbing work neatly executed.

MR. BENNETT, Dentist, 11, Hunter-street, pupil of Felix Weiss, Esq., M.C.D.E., London.

MRS. SPIERS, Milliner and Dressmaker, 7, Wynyard-square. Two Apprentices wanted.

MR. M. EMANUEL, Dentist, continues to supply Artificial TEETH, from one to a complete set, with best material and workmanship, and all latest improvements. A single tooth, from 10s.; teeth stopped, 5s.; extracted, 2s. 6d. Note the address—330, George-street, near Hunter-street, over Jones and Walker's, jewellers.

MR. ALEXANDER, Chiropodist, 324, George-street, between King and Hunter streets, begs to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney and the surrounding districts, that he will commence his professional duties on MONDAY, 16th instant. At home from 9 till 6. Fees moderate.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. AITKEN, Surgeon, to Botany-street, near Parramatta-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. DRYNAN and CO., from No. 143, Pitt-street, to No. 4, Wynyard-street, a few doors above Bank of New South Wales.

VOLUNTEER AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.—The Committee beg to request that all CLAIMS against them be sent in to the Secretary, at the Volunteer Club, before 3 p.m., THIS DAY. December 13th.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—Notice.—If the PONY left in the Church Paddock, last February, by James O'Keff, late constable here, is not taken out by 1st January next, it will be sold to defray expenses. E. SMITH. Parsonage, Campbelltown, December 12.

CAUTION.—All persons are CAUTIONED not to give credit to any person whatever on my account, without my written authority.
FREDERICK MADER.

TO PAWNBROKERS and others.—As Goods belonging to me have lately been pawned from my house, without my sanction or knowledge, I hereby caution the public of the fact. FRED. MADER.

NOTICE.—If THOMAS ALLEN, of Wollongong, late commission agent, Sussex-street, Sydney, does not call and pay me for the stone he ordered, I shall immediately take proceedings against him for the recovery of the same. JAMES SHORT, Murray-street, Pyrmont.

NOTICE.—The two WATCHES and CHAIN that was advertised in Wednesday's paper, to be sold at Mr. Watson's, druggist, Brickfield-hill, is not Mrs. JAMES RICHARDS', late of Cumberland-street North, and never was a patient of Dr. Grey's. December 12.

LEFT IN A HANSOM CAB, at the Railway Station, on Tuesday afternoon, a small WHIP. The cabman will oblige by leaving the same with the Steward of Union Club.

LOST, on 11th, TEN POUND NOTE, between King-street and Randwick Road. £5 will be given to any person bringing same to Mr. KEEGAN, South Head Road, or D. HOWELL, Botany.

LOST, a Baker's BOOK. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to No. 109, Lower George-st.

LOST, from Union Club yard, a MAGPIE. A reward will be given if returned.

STRAYED into my yard, a PIG. The owner can have it on description, and expenses being paid. THOMAS BATWELL, 253, Palmer-street.

REWARD.—LOST, a small spotted PUP, male, Tuesday night or Wednesday morning early, from the door of Mr. C. V. EARLE, 550, George-street. Damascus breed.

ORANGE and LACHLAN DIGGINGS.—Messrs. HANRAHAN and WRIGHT will start their Express line of Coaches in connection with the Great Western Royal mail coaches, on MONDAY, the 2nd December, leaving Orange Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and leave the Diggings on the same days. By this route passengers will have the advantage of travelling through from Orange to the Diggings in one day, and no night travelling.
Fares From Orange to the Lachlan Diggings, £2.
Booking Office, Sydney: Mr. J. O'BRIEN, Tattersall's.
" " Bathurst: Mr. GAYNOR.
Messrs. Hanrahan and Wright's horses are well known to be first class.

LACHLAN DIGGINGS, via Bathurst and Orange.—GLAZERS' Express VAN, carrying passengers and luggage, starts from SEALES', Square and Compass, George-street, on 16th instant.

FOX'S EXPRESS, with light freight and passengers, will leave for Goulburn on MONDAY. 774, George-street South.

WOOD'S EXPRESS, carrying freight and luggage, will leave for Bathurst on MONDAY. 774, George-street South.

GRATUITOUS INTELLECTUAL TREAT.—Sydney Art Union.—Now on view Rosa Bonheur's famous picture of the "Horse Fair." A fac-simile imported copy in oil of the great original. Inspections invited by BALDWIN, BROTHERS, No. 11, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, a BUILDING ALLOTMENT, 22 feet frontage to Liverpool-street, near Palmer-street, depth 92 feet, with a two-story workshop at the rear. Apply to Mr. PRYCE, on the premises.

WOOL, HIDES, &c.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides.
J. H. ATKINSON, Circular Quay.

A GENTLEMAN occupied in town throughout the day, requires Board and Residence, with stabling for a horse, within easy distance of Sydney. Address G., 327, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Wanted, a YOUTH as Junior Clerk, must write quickly and correctly, and produce satisfactory references. Applications, in the handwriting of the candidate, addressed to the secretary, will be received until the 14th instant. ROBERT THOMSON, secretary, Hunter-street. December 10.

BOTTLES.—Wanted, claret pint wines, and pint champagne Bottles, in any quantity.
J. E. BLAKE, Library Cellars, Bent-street.

COMPOSITOR WANTED. Apply J. DEGOTARDI'S Sydney Printing House, Robin Hood-lane, opposite Margaret-street.

COACH PAINTER Wanted for the country. Apply to Mr. WADE, at Post Office Hotel, York-street.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, used to children. 1, Francis-street, Hyde Park.

LAW.—Equity, Conveyancing, and General Clerk disengaged. Salary no object. Address LEX, HERALD Office.

No. 61-2851.
NATIONAL EDUCATION.—A DISTRICT INSPECTOR is required by the Board of National Education. Applications, by letter only, accompanied with testimonials, from gentlemen thoroughly qualified for and conversant with the duties, will be received at this office, addressed to the Secretary, until the 17th December next.
By order of the Board,
W. C. WILLS, Secretary.
National Education Office, Sydney, 30th November.

SINGING.—REQUIRED, for the Destitute Children's Asylum, the services of a competent SINGING MASTER. For particulars call on Rev. A. STEPHEN, St. Paul's, Redfern, any morning, between 9 and 11.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good SALESMAN. Apply to YOUNG and YEO.

TO SQUATTERS, SETTLERS, &c.—SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED, by a highly respectable married man, a SITUATION as TUTOR, in a family of young children; the wife to engage as Needlewoman. An immediate reply is requested. No objection to the bush. Address DELTA, Douglass Park, Menangle Road.

TEAMS WANTED, for conveyance of large Iron Boiler from Sydney to Goulburn. J. and W. BYRNES and CO., Victoria Chambers, New Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, one good Hand, for the Hosiery; and two good Junior Hands, for the Fancy Counter. WALTER LONG, 235, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a JUNIOR HAND. J. B. HOWELL, George-street South.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT for the fancy department. JOHN HALBERT, King-st.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a GOOD HAND for Newcastle. Apply to Mr. CHARLES RUSH, Wilshire's-buildings, Brickfield-hill.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Wanted, a respectable YOUTH in a Drapery Warehouse at Newcastle. Apply to Mr. CHARLES RUSH, Wilshire's-buildings, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, good SHIRT-MAKERS. BUTLER'S manufactory, Market-street.

WANTED, a Garden LABOURER. Apply to J. R. LINDSAY, 31, Market-street.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT, at Mr. SOLOMON'S, 39, York-street.

WARDROBE.—Wanted, to purchase, a Gentleman's Wardrobe. Apply S. E., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; no washing. 52, Cooper-street, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, to Purchase, a small HOUSE or COTTAGE at Surry Hills. HOUSE, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at Mrs. PRESTAGE'S, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. RUTTER, Kent and Druitt streets.

WANTED, a WAITER. Glasgow Arms, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable NURSEGIRL. Apply to Mr. IRELAND, Lloyd's Chambers, George-st.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply G. and J. HAMILTON, Steam Biscuit Bakery, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. PALMER, No. 21, Elizabeth-terrace, William-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 161, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, an active GIRL, for house work, and one to mind a baby. 79, William-street.

WANTED, a purchaser for a large Russell's STOVE; price £8. Mr. WILKINSON, Treasury.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, handy with her needle. No. 8, College street, corner of Stanley-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself generally useful. Mr. LAZARUS, Barrack-street.

WANTED, CARPENTER. English Ale and Porter Company, Bligh-street. 9 sharp, THIS DAY.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Mrs. HENRY, 697, George-street South.

WANTED, a LAD, to attend to a horse and make himself useful. 181, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14 years old, to nurse a baby. Mrs. MURPHY, 256, Kent-street.

WANTED, a STABLEMAN. Apply to the foreman, at the stables, 37, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, 16 years of age, to make herself generally useful. 115, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, 108, corner of Bourke and Woolloomooloo streets.

WANTED, a GARDENER, to proceed to Carcoar; must have good testimonials. Mrs. PAWSEY, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable Person, for NEEDLEWORK and assist in housework. 245, Corner Riley and Campbell streets.

WANTED, a smart active LAD—must ride well. Apply to GILBERT and CO., Newmarket Horse Repository, Pitt-street.

WANTED to purchase, a set of second-hand gig HARNESS for a pony. 402, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH for the writing institution. Apply between 9 and 10, to Mr. NORRIS, at 337, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to Purchase Second-hand GIG or DOG-CART. English Ale and Porter Company, Bligh-street.

WANTED, Board and Residence, in a convenient situation, for a Gentleman. C. D., Post Office. State terms.

WANTED, by a steady respectable Young Woman, a situation as HOUSEMAID, and assist in the bar. Address, H. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15; and a GENERAL SERVANT. Walmer Cottage, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, for the Interior, four MEN with colonial experience, able to plough and milk. Apply to MERRIMAN and RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, as NURSE, a respectable young Woman, accustomed to children. Apply to Mrs. ALFRED THOMAS, 353, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, an English GOVERNESS, to go to Liverpool Plains. Apply Cambrian Lodge, Strawberry Hills.

WANTED, for Balmain, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at No. 8, Hill's-buildings, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a SITUATION, for an active Woman, who is an excellent cook or laundress. Mrs. CAPPS.

WANTED, the Scotchman, who came in reply to advertisement, to CALL again at Mrs. Dunn's Office.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as Needlewoman. Apply Intelligence Office, King-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; wages 11s. a week. Mrs. CONWAY, 338, George-street, below the Post Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Good wages given. York House, near Domain Hotel, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent NURSE and a NURSEMAID. Apply at No. 20, Potts' Point, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as ENGINE-DRIVER or Bookkeeper. Advertiser would prefer a flour-mill, he having had many years' experience in one. Address V. E., Moruya.

WANTED, a SUPERINTENDENT, for a sheep establishment in one of the Southern districts. Salary, £200. Applications will be received till the 16th instant. Apply by letter to D. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE, without incumbrance, for the country, the Man as farm labourer, and the Woman as general servant. Apply to Mr. CHARLES S. OAKES, Parramatta.

WANTED, a Gardener, for the Hunter; a plain female Cook, for private family in the country; married Couple, for Goulburn; Lad to groom a horse. S. ASHLIN, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, several Men Cooks, Gardener, Married Couples, Shepherds, Bush Carpenters, Garden Labourers, Farm Servants, Female Servants for the country. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Woman, a SITUATION as COOK; no objection to assist in washing; has most unexceptionable testimonials. Address M. T., Mrs. Pawsey's, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a smart steady MAN, to milk and tend a few cows, drive a pony, work in a garden, and be otherwise useful; must read and write. To a suitable person good wages will be given. Reference required. Address, with particulars, B. S. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to Travel.—A respectable Young Man, used to sea, a good scholar, and speaks French fluently, would have no objection to go to any part of the globe, in any respectable capacity. Address A. H. D. Post-office, Parramatta.

WANTED, for the country, a steady sober MAN as COACHMAN, to drive a pair of horses, who perfectly understands his business and is willing to make himself otherwise useful; respectable references required. Apply 528, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, to Rent a secure PADDOCK, about 25 acres, with a never failing supply of water, with or without cottage or hut, about 3 or 4 miles from the Toll-bar at Camperdown. Address, stating terms and other particulars, A. A., Post Office, Petersham.

WANTED, a few young MEN to Canvass the New South Wales Commercial Sheet Almanac for 1862, in Sydney and the suburbs. It contains a complete coloured code of Signals, and will meet with a ready sale. A liberal commission allowed. Apply, between 10 and 1, at Smith's Printing Office, No. 3, Queen's-place, opposite Church Hill.

WANTED, a Situation as Superintendent on a sheep or cattle station, by a person of ten years experience; also one on a dairy or cattle station as Working Overseer, with three useful Boys. Wanted, 6 experienced Shepherds for Queensland district, good General Servants, male and female Cooks, Cook and Laundress, strong active Lads, Farming Men able to plough and milk, Paperhanger, Saddler, Grocers' Assistant, Married useful Couples, Shoeing Blacksmith, Barman, Laundress and Housemaid, both in same house; married Coachman, Farm Servant, able to stack, thatch, and plough. HAIGH and BROWN, labour agents, 221, Pitt-street North.

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THE BURKE AND WILLS EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

(From the Argus, December 6.)

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

The commission held its fourth sitting yesterday, in one of the committee rooms of the Legislative Council. The whole of the members, except Mr. Sturt, were present. The room was crowded.

The first witness examined was King, the sole survivor of the Expedition.

In answer to questions, which were mostly put by Sir Francis Murphy,

William King said: I am one of the original party who started from Melbourne with Messrs. Burke and Wills to the Darling. I was not placed in charge of any particular portion of the Expedition till Mr. Landells left at Menindie. Till then I was an ordinary man like the rest. I had an oversight of the stores. We and the stores arrived safely. I know nothing of any stores left behind anywhere. As far as I can judge, there was any amount of them, and all except the dry meat were good. That was damaged. The means of transport were quite sufficient. The horses arrived at the Darling before the camels. Mr. Burke always went in advance of the camels, leaving Mr. Landells in command of them. I remained behind with Mr. Landells' party, and when Mr. Landells resigned Mr. Burke put me in charge of the camels.

The Hon. M. Hervey: Had you any knowledge of camel management?

Mr. King: None, except that which I obtained in coming out with Mr. Landells and the camels from India. I started with Mr. Burke, Mr. Wills, and a portion of the party to Cooper's Creek. The party consisted of Messrs. Burke, Wills, Brahe, Paton, M'Donough, Dost Mahomed, and myself. Mr. Wright joined us at Menindie, and went with us as far as Torowoto, having with him a couple of the Darling blacks. At Torowoto Mr. Wright and the natives left us, and I and the remainder of the party went on. I know nothing of the arrangement made by Mr. Burke with Mr. Wright at Torowoto. I heard none of his instructions. When Mr. Wright was about leaving, Mr. Burke called all the party together, and asked the men if they had any desire to return with Mr. Wright, or if they were satisfied to proceed. Any man, he said, who chose to leave, might accompany Mr. Wright to the Darling. No one took advantage of this offer, for they were all desirous to go on. They were quite satisfied with the arrangements. The provisions and transport were quite sufficient. We were all armed, and each of us carried a revolver. I heard rumours among the party that Mr. Wright was appointed to some charge, but I did not know it myself. We had no difficulty in getting from Torowoto to Cooper's Creek, for there was water all the way, except on one evening, when we camped without water. The horses and camels travelled well, though we had to leave one of the camels behind some two days before we reached our first depot on Cooper's Creek. I had no conversation with Mr. Burke, as to his intentions, and I don't know what they were when we reached the creek. I did not hear him mention any instructions to Mr. Wright on the way up. I went on some of the expeditions round about Cooper's Creek. Mr. Wills, Mr. Burke, and M'Donough started one morning to try and find water at some distance to the north, but Mr. Burke did not seem quite well, and returned after going about a mile, the two others continuing their journey. When they had been out some days, they lost their camels through some neglect, and returned to the depot which Mr. Burke had formed, on foot. A few days after, myself, and Mr. Burke, and Mr. Wills went some seventy miles, but we did not find water. Mr. Wills had found water where he and M'Donough had gone before, and we went the same track. I don't know how it was, but Mr. Wills did not seem to recognise the place where he had found the water. We lost nothing then, and returned. After a few days, Mr. Wills and myself went a third time, and found water about ninety miles to the north. We had then to bring in the camels' saddles and other articles which had been left behind, and which Mr. Burke wished to take with him across the continent. Mr. Wills seemed to be satisfied that we could not make the crossing in that direction, as there was no vegetation there. We had got into quite stony and level country. There were ranges to the eastward, about two or three miles off. We were at the foot of them, on the slope. To the west was one mass of plains, covered with stones, where there were very little vegetation, no trees, animals, or birds. There were a few waterholes, but they were not surface water, but filled by water channels coming from the mountains. The water in them was quite brackish. The camels we had, travelled well over the stony ground. We took two riding camels with us, and turned back because we could not make our way across then. While we were away Mr. Burke had shifted to a depot he had made further down the creek, and had been making preparations for our start. He announced to us when we came back that he intended that a party of four men should start to go across. I knew before this that I was to go across with him. He said nothing further about the rest of the party. On the morning we were about to start from the depot, Mr. Burke called us all together, and pointed out Brahe as the officer in charge of the depot till Mr. Wright, who was expected daily, had arrived. That was the first time I really heard this, though I had heard as much rumoured in the camp. I heard him give no instructions as to what Brahe should do. He said he expected Mr. Wright to arrive at Cooper's Creek in a few days. He then shook hands with the different men. When he shook hands with Payton, who was very fond of him, Payton was shedding tears on account of his disappointment in not going across with Mr. Burke. When Mr. Burke shook hands with Payton he said, "You must not fret. We shall be back in a few months, and you shall go with us to the Darling." That was all I overheard. The party was in excellent health. Provisions were good and plentiful, except the dry meat. We took a quantity of the dried meat which we had brought to the Darling to Cooper's Creek. We killed a horse at Cooper's Creek, and just after we had dried his meat, another broke its leg, and Mr. Burke shot him, and we dried his meat too. None of the party were complaining of illness. The party who started to cross were Mr. Burke, Mr. Wills, Gray, and myself, and we took six camels, one horse, and, I think, twelve weeks' provisions. A considerable quantity was left behind—about twice as much as we took away. There were twelve bags of flour, each some 50 lb. or 52 lb. weight, and a considerable quantity of sugar left behind. We had brought a considerable quantity of sugar and oatmeal from the Darling for the camels, but they received very little of it till a few days before leaving the depot. We took with us 300 lb. of flour, 110 lb. of dry meat, some 40 lb. of 50 lb. of sugar, 90 lb. of pork, 12 lb. of tea, 3 lb. of salt, 8 tins of preserved vegetables and meat. We had no spirits of any kind, and had brought none from the Darling. The pork was good. We had plenty of clothing, and took sufficient from the depot. Mr. Burke took as much as he thought we required. There was no stint about it, and we left some behind us. We each took rifles and two guns, and we each had a revolver.

The Chairman: Did you ever hear Mr. Burke express any expectations of a ship to meet him at the Gulf of Carpentaria?

Mr. King: No; none of us ever expected it. The cattle did not appear to be overloaded, and they all had light loads till we commenced to carry water. They were able to carry much more than they did. We had no other reason for leaving them light than to spare them. In fact, Mr. Burke did not intend to take with him more than three months' provisions. If he had wanted to take more we would have been able to carry them. 150lb. was the average weight carried by each camel. We left the depot in the charge of Mr. Brahe, who accompanied us on our way to the first camp. When he was about returning I was in charge of the camels, when he rode over to me and said, "Good-bye, King. I don't expect to see you in less than four months." That was on the evening he left us altogether. We traced the creek for about two days. We rode as long as we traced the creek, but after that we walked. We were two or three days thus tracing the creek after Brahe left us.

The Chairman: How did you regulate your daily proceedings?

Mr. King.—I had to lead the camels, and Grey led the horse, Mr. Wills and Mr. Burke walking a head.

The Chairman: Had you any regular rations?

Mr. King: Yes, Mr. Brahe arranged all that. The quantity we had was quite sufficient, and it was composed of all the provisions we had. We had each, I believe, every day about 1 lb. of damper, ¾ lb. of dry meat, and ¼ lb. of pork; and every other day Mr. Burke allowed some 1 lb. or 1½ lbs. of rice to be boiled and divided among the four of us. That ration was to enable the provisions to last three months. The horse was laden with water when that had to be carried. We went by compass and observation. Mr. Wills took observations generally very regularly. He carried the compass, and Mr. Burke used to relieve him in steering when he was tired. They jotted down their notes each day. Mr. Wills was generally engaged about one hour and a-half in jotting down his surveys after he came into the camp. Mr. Burke took notes very seldom. He carried a note-book with him, and he noted down some things sometimes, but not constantly. We had no tents, but camped out. The camels were always hobbled. After leaving Cooper's Creek we had no difficulty in finding grass for the camels.

Sir Francis Murphy: You did not come across that stony desert again, then?

Mr. King: Yes, we did, some few days after leaving Cooper's Creek.

Sir Francis Murphy: I suppose that was a little to the westward?

Mr. King: Yes, the plains were others of the same character as those we had seen before, only the stones were not so large. The plains were barren and stony. We saw no ranges except a few towards the southward. The desert was of no great extent, and took us a day and part of the succeeding day to cross.

Sir Francis Murphy: What distance did you travel when you first started?

Mr. King: Sometimes twelve and sometimes fifteen miles a-day, according to whether we got a good halting-place. Mr. Burke was always particular in selecting a good camp for the animals. Mr. Burke only preceded us by a short distance.

Mr. Francis Murphy: I see that by Christmas day you, Sir, had got into a fine country.

Mr. King: The country was all plains. There was some good grass on it, and at places a permanent water supply was to be obtained. Some of the waterholes were seven or eight miles in length. We halted on Christmas day off Gray's Creek. On the 23rd, we came to a water-channel, after travelling by night, and Mr. Burke thought we should remain there till morning, and examine the country round for water. On the following morning he despatched Gray in the direction of some timber and sandhills, and Grey came back and told us he had found water. Then Mr. Burke moved the camp a distance of three miles and-a-half to where the water was, and we halted there during the remainder of the day. We started off again next morning. We usually started at about half-past four o'clock or five o'clock each morning. We always started before breakfast, only once or twice having breakfast first. Occasionally we travelled by night. We did so when travelling over waste country and the stony deserts, but we did not do so when in good country. We had no great difficulties except when crossing the stony deserts. We usually travelled about an hour and-a-half, and then had breakfast, and started afresh afterwards. In the first part of our journey we generally halted for dinner, and then made another start, and camped about at half-past four or five o'clock in the evening. We never stopped to give the cattle a good spell, but went on each day more or less. We always had sufficient water for our own use. The camels did not seem to require much water. We gave the horse two buckets full every day. We never had any great difficulty in this all the way across, for we were never pushed for water. We each had five pints a-day for our allowance. We did not suffer for want of grass, except in the stony deserts. There was no reduction in the rations before we got across. We always carried water lest we should not find it at night, so that we could always choose our camping place where we got good feed. I believe our average allowance of flour was about 5lbs. per week, which was quite sufficient for us. When we were getting quite convenient to the Gulf of Carpentaria—about seven or eight days' march off—one of the camels got into the bed of a creek, and could not get out. None of the others stopped there, and they were all in good condition.

The Chairman: Were any of you suffering then?

Mr. King: Gray complained that he suffered from headaches, but there appeared to be no particular reason for it.

Sir Francis Murphy: Did not you get any supplementary provisions?

Mr. King: We got a few ducks, but the game was very shy. We saw lots of kangaroos, emus, ducks, and other birds all the way right through. We had no time to go after them, but were continually pushing forward. Even in the stony desert, where we could find no water, we could see lots of pigeons, crows, and hawks, flying from east to west, so that we knew there was plenty of water. We continued pretty much the same all the way, till we came to some high ranges in the north, where it was difficult to get through.

Sir Francis Murphy: I see by Mr. Burke's journal that he reports having had to push the camels through some difficult hills. Do you recollect that?

Mr. King: Yes; the morning we struck Cloncurry Creek, we had to descend some 400 feet into the creek. The ranges were very irregular. The head of the creek was just then forming. Mr. Wills has not mentioned about the ranges. I recollect the place mentioned by Mr. Burke well. When nearing the gulf, I did not hear Mr. Burke say he expected relief either by land or sea, neither was there such an expectation among the party. Before Professor Neumayer left us, M'Donough and I were in the tent next to Burke's, and M'Donough heard some conversation between Professor Neumayer and the others concerning a vessel. Mr. Burke said he did not require a vessel, and would not sanction our being sent, had he expected any assistance we should have crossed the Albert River to the westward, and gone to the sea. It was quite impossible for us to reach the sea on the east side, for the country was all under water. Had we crossed the river we should have had no difficulty in getting to the sea; but as our provisions were exhausted, we did not do so. Mr. Burke found a rise and fall in the water to about six or eight inches. The water was quite salty. I cannot say myself how much further we should have had to go to the sea, but at the last we found the water quite salt.

The Chairman: When did you first discover it?

Mr. King: Mr. Wills had told us two or three days before we reached the river that we were in the country that had been struck by Gregory and other previous explorers. He showed us the place where he supposed Gregory crossed the river. Mr. Wills I know considered that we were on the Albert River. Our provisions were very short when we started to return. Mr. Burke had no consultation with us as to what we should do, nor did I hear him say what his plan was. We took a longer time to cross than we expected, for Mr. Burke thought we should do it in six weeks, and we took two months. I often heard Mr. Burke say we should have no difficulty in meeting buffaloes and wild pigs, but we only saw emus and kangaroos. We passed extensive grassy plains before we got to the Albert. There was very little timber, but plenty of fresh water in the creeks. There were ducks and pelicans all about. There could be no doubt about the rise and fall of the river, though the country was all inundated. There were some large rocks at the side of the river, and we could see them covered when the tide was up, and their tops again when the tide went down. We never heard the sound of the sea nor anything similar to it. Neither I nor Gray ever saw blacks, but Mr. Wills and Mr. Burke said they saw a few further north. We met several lots on the way across, but no large tribes. They were quite astonished to see us. They followed us a certain distance, and then stopped and looked after us. They all had their spears, boomerangs, and slings. They had their slings for stones. I saw them use them at King's Creek. They never attempted to molest us, though they came quite close. They never tried to steal or hurt us except at Cooper's Creek. Mr. Burke and Mr. Wills made an effort to see the sea, and Gray and I remained behind with the five camels, they taking the horse with them. The camels were in good condition, but leg-weary. We remained in camp about three days while Mr. Burke and Mr. Wills were gone. When they came back, Mr. Burke told us to get ready for the return start. Mr. Burke said he had accomplished his task as far as was necessary, and that though he could not get a view of the open ocean, he was quite satisfied with what he had done. He said they had gone eighteen miles down the river, but they did not keep to its course. I could not see the river eighteen miles lower down from where we were. It was all under water, though not where we camped. It was very boggy where we were, and it rained while we were in camp, continual showers coming from the north. Mr. Burke said nothing about a party going to Queensland, nor spoke of going any way but the way we came. We had no occasion to do so, for we could not have got a better track. There were some very small box trees near the camp, and we cut the letter B on some fifteen trees. Mr. Burke and Mr. Wills did not say they had marked any trees where they had gone, and I should not think they did, because they took no knives with them. There were lots of stones and rocks about, but we did not build any cairns, or make any heaps. We made a small plant and left a note there. We buried a few things, which we did not think necessary for us. We left a few camels' pads, our camp oven, and a lot of books. There was a considerable quantity of books which we brought to amuse ourselves with, but we never read them. The camels seemed in good working order, except that they were leg-weary. If we could have remained there a short time they would have returned all safe with us, but our provisions would not let us. We started back the next morning, after Mr. Burke and Mr. Wills returned. The weather was very wet, and the camels were often up to their knees in mud. For the first few days of our return we could not travel more than four or five miles a-day, in consequence of the wet. It was not windy at all. There were some ten or twelve showers during each day, and between each shower the sun shone out beautifully. It was not hot. Mr. Wills supposed the showers to come from the sea, as a northern wind seemed to bring them from there. This sort of weather lasted about four days. We picked up the camel we had left behind, and brought him some short distance. It was Mr. Wills who found the camel, and brought him to the camp. I saddled him with a light swag, and brought him some distance, but he was unable to go far, so I took the saddle off, and let him go loose. I have no doubt that he made his way to some of the settled districts. We knew that any party sent there would be sure to pick him up. We did not kill any game during our stay at the river. We fished, and caught some few fish there. Both I and Gray went for game, but could not get any, except crows and hawks. When Mr. Burke and Mr. Wills were with us we did not try.

Sir Francis Murphy: When did your provisions fall off?

Mr. King: Immediately on our return our provisions were considerably reduced; our allowance was made much shorter. When we were about twelve days' march from Cooper's Creek, after we had crossed the ranges, our provisions were very short indeed. We ate portulac, and killed two of the camels. Shortly after we started back, Gray began to suffer and complain. He was the first. He complained of headache, and pains in his back and legs. There were two of us walking, and two riding, on our way back. We did so to save the camels. Mr. Wills did not seem to be in the least degree affected by short rations. Gray got gradually worse. As far as Mr. Wills understood, he tried to doctor him. He gave him medicine. Mr. Wills said the man's constitution was gone through drink, as he had lived in a public-house at Swan Hill. I have heard since that he had drank very heavily at Swan Hill. Mr. Wills had some medicines with him, and gave Gray what he thought were remedies. I was the next to complain. I suffered from pains in my back and legs, which I attributed to the walking and short provisions. We were on a quarter of a pound of flour, ten sticks of dry meat, and as much portulac as we chose to gather. We had that daily allowance for a month. We did not boil the vegetables with the meat, but we boiled the meat and took the soup. The meat was dry camel's flesh. We had no time to spare the cattle, particularly as we were coming back. We were in no want of water on our return, none of the water having dried up. The country had not changed, except that it was rather drier. We never carried water if we could save the camels. At last Gray was unable to travel, and he sat on a camel for several days previous to his death. He had pains in his limbs and back, as before. He did not suffer from dysentery, nor did any of us.

Sir Francis Murphy said that in Mr. Wills' journal there were some remarks about Gray's taking some of the provisions without leave. Did Mr. King know anything of this?

Mr. King: Yes. It was when we had struck our old track after crossing the ranges. On the ranges we could not keep to our old track. We had only left our camp some two miles when Mr. Wills rode back to fetch a gunsrod we had left behind. On his way he saw Gray sitting under a tree eating some flour porridge. He questioned him, and asked him if Mr. Burke had given him permission to do this. Gray said Mr. Burke had not. He also said he was suffering from dysentery, and he took the flour because he thought it was best for him. Mr. Wills then told him that he would say nothing to Mr. Burke about it, if he (Mr. Wills) should do so when he returned. Mr. Wills called to me, and told me the same. He also told me to try and make Gray acknowledge it to Mr. Burke before he (Mr. Wills) returned, as he knew that if he told Mr. Burke he would have to suffer more than if he told him himself. Gray would not do this, and requested me to do it, as I knew all about it. I told Mr. Burke that Mr. Wills had found Gray sitting under a tree, some distance from the camp, eating his porridge. The porridge was cooked. It was boiled flour. Mr. Burke called Gray, and asked him what he meant by stealing the stores, and if he did not receive an equal share of the daily rations. Of course, Gray could not deny this. Mr. Burke then gave him several boxes on the ear with his open hand, and not a sound thrashing, as Mr. Wills states. Mr. Wills was at the other camp at the time, and the affair was all over when he returned. The blows were given with the open hand. It might be that Mr. Burke gave Gray some seven or eight slaps. Mr. Burke was not at all in the habit of striking. The party were on very good terms indeed. They were always very sociable, as much after this affair as before it. Though Mr. Burke abused, or rather scolded, Gray at the time, when the affair was over nothing more was heard of it.

The Chairman: In one portion of the journal I see that it was thought that Gray was shamming.

Mr. King: Mr. Wills thought so. We could not understand Gray's complaint, and the other three of us did not suffer at all. In a little while each of us was suffering, and then we found it all out. We never thought he was as ill as he said he was. I think a considerable quantity of flour was used in that way, as Gray always had charge of the stores, coming and going, till he was found stealing.

The Hon. M. Hervey: Do you think he helped himself before?

Mr. King: Yes. I think he helped himself both ways.

Sir Francis Murphy: Did Gray get worse after this?

Mr. King: Not for some time. This affair occurred more than fifteen days after we had started on our return.

Mr. Sullivan: Were the rations equal to all parties—to the leaders as well as to the rest of the men?

Mr. King: Just the same. I will state the manner in which the provisions were issued. Mr. Burke used to divide; there were four plates, and he used to put equal shares on each plate; he then used to cover the plates with a handkerchief or towel, and made us all turn our faces from them. Each was then to call out a number—one, two, three, or four—so that no person could expect to get a larger quantity than the others. There was never any ground for complaint that one got more than other; the quantity gradually became less and less, till it was all issued, except the dry meat. It was not before that Gray died; he died the day before we struck Cooper's Creek—some fifteen miles from it. The camels were so reduced that we could hardly get along. We left all the things they carried behind, except a spade, a shovel, a billy, and a few camels' pads. Mr. Wills buried the instruments where we left the camel. All the principal camps were tree-marked "B." Certain trees in each camp were picked out. They were not numbered. We had to leave all our blankets and rugs behind us when we were reduced to two camels. Gray was carried on one of these for some seven days.

Sir Francis Murphy: Did you hear Mr. Burke say, when he was approaching the creek, who he was likely to meet?

Mr. King: He expected to find those whom he had left there, and also the party from town. I often heard Mr. Burke speak, in conversation, about the party that was coming up to survey the country convenient to Cooper's Creek. He was so sure of assistance from the party coming up from town, because, as he said he had repeated this so often to the committee. He had no doubt whatever, that he should find a party surveying the country. It was Mr. Wright's party he meant, though he expected a surveyor at the time as well.

The Chairman: Did you not hear him say that he expected that Mr. Brahe would follow him from Cooper's Creek as soon as Mr. Wright came up there?

Mr. King: I never heard Mr. Burke say so; but Brahe told me he expected to follow us, if Mr. Wright came up in a few days. Towards the last Gray became so bad that he could not travel at all. The evening before his death he travelled over seven miles tied to a camel, till we camped at Polygonum Swamp. He got very bad that night, and could scarcely speak. We made him as comfortable as possible, and remained there with him. On the following morning we found him dead. He had said nothing to me that night, or the day before his death; but a few days before he requested Mr. Wills to ask Mr. Forster to have his effects given to his parents. After he could not walk he received every attention we could show him. We found him dead as soon as we awoke. We remained a day to bury him, but we were all so extremely weak that it was as much as we could do to dig his grave. He was buried in his clothing, and he had on a pair of flannel trousers, a flannel shirt with short sleeves, and a wide-awake hat. We left some of the camels' pads at that camp. We put them, a tin pot, and some other articles, in a branch of a tree, and a rifle in a hollow trunk of a tree. It was near a lake of water. I have read the account of what Mr. M'Kinlay has discovered. I am almost positive that it was the remains of Gray which he found. I do not know anything about sabre cuts, but it was very likely there were scars on his head. I feel satisfied that it was Gray that was found.

Sir Francis Murphy here read a telegram which had just been received from Adelaide, in which it was stated that the bodies found by Mr. M'Kinlay were discovered forty-five miles W.N.W. of Mr. Wills' grave. Did Mr. King think the distance agreed with the location of Gray's grave?

The Hon. M. Hervey: That mentions bodies.

Mr. King said he could account for the discoveries in no other way. He proceeded:—The day before we arrived at Cooper's Creek we were allowed to consume as much provisions as we chose, in expectation of finding supplies so soon. We had only 1lb. of dry meat when we got there. If we had found no provision there, we should all have died. It was as much as any of us could do to travel along the side of the creek. We had been so weak that for ten days before we had scarcely been able to make much distance or to walk about. I seemed to be worse than either Mr. Burke or Mr. Wills, but after we arrived at the depot, I improved much more than they did. We had no difficulty in finding the provisions there. We arrived in the moonlight, at about half-past seven o'clock at night, after having pushed on thirty miles that day. Mr. Burke rode on one of the camels, and I and Mr. Wills on the other. We had our revolvers, with us, and had been continually shooting at the crows and hawks. When we got to the depot, Mr. Burke was a little ahead of Mr. Wills and myself. He had often before said, "I think I can see their tents ahead," and made several remarks like that until we arrived there. When we got near, he said, "I suppose they have shifted to some other part of the creek." It was Mr. Wills who first saw the tree-mark, and saw the things scattered about the stockade. He saw the words "Dig three feet to the north-east," or north-west; I am not certain which. When he saw the date at which they came to the camp, and the date at which they left, he said at once, "They have left here to-day." If they had shifted to any other part of the creek, they would not have marked this." We set to work digging up the plant. We did not know where they had gone to, but thought they had left some instructions. Mr. Burke was too much excited to do anything, and Mr. Wills and myself dug up the plant. I got the bottle there, and Mr. Burke said, "Whatever instructions they have left are in this bottle." I then opened it, and handed it to him. When he had read it, he informed us that the other party were in good condition, except Paton, that the animals were in good working order, and that on account of no person coming up to them, they had made a start for Camp 60, taking a course S.E. for Bulloo. Mr. Burke then said, it was madness to attempt to follow them, as their men were in good order, and their camels too. He said, we could not expect to make forced marches, and catch them up. Had the letter said they were in a weak state, as it appeared they were, we should have tried at any rate to overtake them. We remained at the creek a few days, and Mr. Burke and Mr. Wills had a consultation as to what was best to be done. They came to the conclusion that they would try and make Mount Hopeless, as that was a shorter distance than the Darling, especially as it was a dry season. Myself and Mr. Wills were eager to proceed up the creek, in consequence of Brahe stating that he intended to make Camp 60. We thought Brahe intended to remain there a few days and give us a chance to overtake them.

The Hon. M. Hervey: Could the camels have taken you on?

Mr. King: I believe that after carrying us the thirty miles they could not have got on another day. We had forced them that day, and it was as much as they could stand. We remained at the creek a few days, but I can't say how many; and here I wish to say that, in my narrative, which I made when I had very little strength either of mind or body, I made an incorrect statement in the number of days we stayed at the creek and spent in pushing on to Mount Hopeless. The number of days can, however, be made out from Mr. Wills' journal. When we left for Mount Hopeless, we covered up the plant, to leave it as much as possible as we had found it. We only left a few sheets of leather.

Sir Francis Murphy: Did you see anything of a rake leaning against a tree?

Mr. King: We found it leaning against the stockade, and when we left it, we made it lean against the marked tree. I was the person who took it to arrange the dung over the plant as we had found it. It did not occur to us to leave any mark. We thought the word "dig," would answer the purpose of anybody else, as it did Brahe's. We never thought that anybody would come back, and think the place had been undisturbed. Three or four days before we arrived at the creek, Mr. Burke asked me if I wished to accompany him to town when he left the depot, if there was to be a permanent depot there. He said he thought he should get permission to remain a few days in town for the benefit of his health. Mr. Wills made me almost the same promise, and I never heard them express any doubt. They were quite confident to within half a day of their arrival. Mr. Burke never referred to any instructions to Mr. Brahe to leave after a certain period. The only doubt Mr. Burke seemed to have was on the day before we struck Cooper's Creek. The blacks were surrounding us, and Mr. Burke said, "We must be very cautious in dealing with them, as we don't know what they have done at the depot." He never thought they had gone away. We found some 50 lbs. of flour, about 50 lbs. of oatmeal, 20 lbs. of rice, 50 lbs. of dry meat, and about 50 lbs. of sugar. We thought they might have left more for us, as they had nine months' provisions for themselves without stinting. They had also been instructed to kill their horses and camels if they required fresh meat. We intended to travel down the creek slowly, as Mr. Burke states in the note-book left in the plant. I think we had enough provisions to get to Mount Hopeless. Mr. Burke calculated on making the provisions last forty days.

Sir Francis Murphy: I suppose you have nothing to add to the journals sent down?

Mr. King: I have nothing to add to that, except that I gave the dates incorrectly.

The Hon. M. Hervey: Did you not indulge yourselves for a few days?

Mr. King: We had a certain allowance till we lost one of the camels, when we had to make away with some clothing and other articles so as to pack all into one swag. At that time we consumed all the sugar except 12lb. We intended to trace out the creek, and cut on Gregory's track. We left no provisions behind us, but took everything with us. When we consumed all the sugar but 12lb., we gave some balls of it to the camel. For a few days our principal food was porridge, which we preferred to anything else. We boiled it with water and sugar. In going down towards Mount Hopeless, we found we could not carry all the things we brought with us. We had to leave the camel-pads and such things. We made two attempts to get to Mount Hopeless. After losing one camel, we remained at the creek some short time, till we recovered strength to start for Cooper's Creek again. We had only the clothes we stood in, and no bed. Nothing but the camels' pads and two oil-cloths. We had boots and trousers such as they were. Mr. Wills had a guernsey and a wide-awake. We all had wide-awakes. Mr. Wills had an old pair of flannel trousers, and towards the end of the journey, we had only the horse hair in the camel-pads to cover us. As was stated in the narrative, Mr. Burke accidentally set fire to the gunyah in which the few articles of clothing were, so that after that we could get nothing. After Mr. Wills died, and while I was away, the natives pulled down the half of the gunyah, and put the timber across his breast. They took his hat, guernsey, flannel trousers, and some other articles of clothing, and that was how he remained when Mr. Howitt came up. There were some buttons and other articles, which he had in a housewife. The natives took this but afterwards returned it, and that is the housewife which Mr. Howitt has now. It never occurred to Mr. Burke's mind, that if our absence exceeded three or four months the other party would leave the depot. If we remained five months he would have expected to find a party there. Mr. Burke was exceedingly weak, but he would have walked till he dropped.

Sir Francis Murphy: Did he express any intentions as to the revolver?

Mr. King: I heard him say "King, this is nice treatment, after fulfilling our task, and arriving where we left our companions."

Mr. Wills asked that his son's letter should be identified.

Mr. King: That is the letter Mr. Wills read to me on the morning he wrote it. I believe he read it over to us, that anything which might be said to our disadvantage might be denied, and that people should know what was the truth, and nothing but the truth. That is the watch which Mr. Wills desired me to give to his father. The pocket-book which Mr. Burke gave me the evening before his death he told me I was to give to Sir William Stawell, and under no circumstances to any other member of the committee. I delivered it to Sir William Stawell this morning. That was the same book I showed to Mr. Howitt, telling him what I was to do with it. Mr. Burke also gave me his watch, which he said was the property of the committee, and which I delivered to Mr. Howitt.

The Hon. M. Hervey: How did you preserve these things from the blacks?

Mr. King: I had them in a small canvas bag, which I always carried with me. The natives were very meddlesome, and always wanted me to show them what was in the bag, but the watch was never found out.

Some questions were here put as to Mr. Burke's journal.

Mr. King: Mr. Burke made some notes, but on the day he left Mr. Wills he gave me a small pocketbook, the contents of which he said were of no importance. He often gave me papers out of that pocketbook to use for wads when we were firing at the crows. At this time he gave me this book to use as I chose. It's of no importance, but it contains some notes and sketches relative to the journey. I did not mean that that should come into the possession of the committee. It is my private property.

The Hon. M. Hervey: Did he consult Mr. Wills as to what should go into the journal?

Mr. King: He always did so. I believe one journal answered for both. I am sure that is the reason why there were not two journals.

The Hon. M. Hervey: Then Mr. Burke concurred in all Mr. Wills said?

Mr. King: Yes; but any remark which Mr. Burke made, Mr. Wills always put down in the journal. Every evening after Mr. Wills arrived in camp, he read over what he had written, and Mr. Burke would make additions. I generally heard the conversation.

The Chairman: The commission will not trouble you any more to-day, Mr. King, and they are very much obliged to you for the clear and careful statement you have made.

Mr. Sullivan said that the commission did not wish to tire Mr. King.

Sir Francis Murphy: The journal, then, was always in Mr. Wills' handwriting.

Mr. King: Always. One remark I wish to make. I understand that there seems to be an impression with the public that Mr. Wills was the real leader of the party. Now, I deny that. Mr. Burke was the leading man of the party. Several gentlemen have spoken to me on the subject.

The Chairman: I don't think that is the general understanding.

The Hon. M. Hervey: The idea has arisen from the fact of there being only one journal, but you have explained that.

Mr. King: I only make the remark to remove any wrong opinion on the subject.

Mr. King then retired to his seat, apparently but little exhausted after making his long statement.

The Hon. M. Hervey desired to put a question to Mr. Brahe.

Mr. Brahe then came forward.

The Hon. M. Hervey said, he desired to refer to that portion of Mr. Wills' letter which referred to his (Mr. Brahe's) instructions, that he was not to leave except from necessity. He had subsequently said those were not his instructions.

Mr. Brahe repeated, that he had never been instructed according to the tenor of Mr. Wills' letter.

The Hon. M. Hervey: If you had had those instructions, would you have acted differently?

Mr. Brahe: I should not have acted differently. I could not have done otherwise. I considered it absolutely necessary to leave, for the reasons I have already given to the commission. I might, perhaps, have stated differently in my letter left in the cache, and tried my utmost to have returned to Cooper's Creek with supplies.

Dr. Ferdinand Mueller was the next witness examined. He said he had not superintended the preparation of the provisions for the expedition. He had been too ill at the time. A list of the provisions and preparations had been submitted to him, and he had suggested certain alterations which his own experience had intimated to him. He only shared in a general responsibility, therefore. He had formed one of Mr. Gregory's Expedition, and, having been eighteen months away from the settled districts, had, therefore, considerable experience. The arrangements made for the Expedition were in perfect accordance with his own opinions. It seemed to him to have been not of very great importance what provisions were sent from Melbourne, as more might be procured at the Darling. The general outfit, he thought, was calculated to last eighteen months. The question was entertained whether it would not have been better to have the heavy stores sent up from the Darling; but as there was no regular communication with that place, it was resolved to adopt the course which had been followed. After comparing notes with Mr. King, Dr. Mueller concluded by saying that he could not be certain that the spot which the Burke and Wills party had struck was the Albert River discovered by Mr. Gregory's party, and marked by Captain Stokes.

Dr. Macadam said that it had been calculated by Mr. Ligar that the place struck by the Expedition should be placed on the map more to the westward.

The next witness was Mr. A. Howitt.

Mr. Howitt said he was the leader of the contingent exploring party, and had arrived at the Darling safe and well. He believed the list of stores he had found at Menindie (produced by Dr. Macadam) was a true copy of the one which he had prepared. There was a large quantity there—either three or four bags of flour, clothing of different kinds, only a small quantity of sugar, four or five casks of meat biscuits, a quantity of preserved vegetables. He could only speak to the stores he found there, but could not say whether they had been brought back or not. The camels were not in good order, but the horses were in splendid condition—indeed, they could hardly be otherwise. He had taken with him such provisions as he thought he should require. His journal related almost every incident that had taken place. He had had no difficulty in getting to Cooper's Creek. He always got water, at least so far as that everybody had enough, though sometimes only mud was left. Except on one night and two separate nights, at two separate places, it had always been obtainable without difficulty. He had had instructions from the committee to get whatever he wanted. The great difficulty of getting water commenced at Torowoto. There was no permanent water there. The first permanent water could be got at the Daubeney Range. That was, it was permanent if other parties had not used it shortly before. Beyond that there was another creek where he believed permanent water could be obtained, but a great deal of it had gone when he came down. When he went up, he only had to dig seven feet, but as he came back his men had to dig eight feet. He went from Menindie to Bulloo in the dry season, though water could generally be obtained some two or three months after the rains had ceased. He had followed Mr. Burke's track as far as the Porio Creek, where he had struck across to Camp 60. The country he passed through was very similar to the other, but he passed through one large creek which he believed was connected with Bulloo. He could not speak as to Mr. Wright's detention at Menindie, for he knew no more of the circumstances than from facts which had been generally stated.

The Chairman asked if he did not think it very desirable that Mr. Burke should have been followed up immediately?

Mr. Howitt could only say, that the country was treacherous, the rains uncertain, and a very short delay might sometimes be of the greatest consequence. They might be fatal to any large party. He had not met Mr. Wright coming back.

The Chairman asked why Mr. Howitt had not disturbed the plant?

Mr. Howitt: That is easily explained. I believed that there was nothing but stores there—nothing whatever. I had plenty of provisions, and I thought that, if I opened the plant, I must either have carried the provisions with me, or have buried them again, with an increased risk of their being discovered by the natives. Looking at the matter in this light, I thought it would be useless to open the plant. If I was not supplied on my return, I thought I should in all probability find them untouched if I required them. Those were my reasons for leaving them alone. Whether Mr. Burke could have gone on depended entirely on the state he was in. I scarcely like to give an opinion after what I have heard. He could have followed Brahe with forty days' provisions if his horses and camels were in good order. They could not have gone on just as they were, because they could not have carried on forty days' provisions themselves. As they were situated, I almost think they might have done the journey. At all events, they would have been pretty near the Darling. My instructions were to proceed to Menindie with the greatest despatch, and follow Mr. Burke's tracks. Except in respect to those general instructions, I was left to my discretion. None of our party suffered from scurvy, though we had only such vegetables as we found there. We found portulac, a native spinach, and several other things. The season was very favourable for us, and was unusually fine. I did not see much game. I can scarcely say how long the distance is between Cooper's Creek and Menindie. We all arrived in excellent order. I did not see any natives at Bulloo, for I did not go through their country. I have seen Mr. M'Kinlay's statement, but it appears to require explanation. It is more possible that he has found Gray's grave than that he has struck any other. Had he struck any other grave he must have seen my marked tree. I can scarcely tell you the spot without referring to the map. Had M'Kinlay been at Cooper's Creek he must have seen my initials, and a broad arrow pointing the direction in which our party had gone.

Sir Francis Murphy: Do you think you could get back?

Mr. Howitt: It is quite impossible to say till I know in what state the country is. There may be a time when it would be impossible to get through to Cooper's Creek, but with camels in good order I think I could get through in almost any season. I should do it in this way:—When the stages were long and knowing I must depend on the water I carry, I should send on a camel half the journey. I should then water my camels half way, and then push on through to the next water. I think I could get through with camels on which I could depend. The most likely place with good grazing capabilities that I know of to suit for a permanent depot, would be about 170 or 180 miles from Menindie. I suppose I would do my best if I were sent back. What I can do I will, but success does not depend on me but on a higher power. I think it would be the most expeditious plan to send supplies to the Darling by water, if any one could depend on the time at which they would arrive there.

After a short conversation,

The Chairman asked if any person present desired to give evidence?

No one replied.

In answer to the Chairman,

The Secretary said he did not suppose Mr. Wright would be present to give evidence on Saturday next.

The commission then adjourned till Tuesday at noon.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITION.

(From the S. A. Register.)

The Government have just received from Mr. M'Kinlay, leader of the expedition sent from this colony in search of Burke, a diary of his proceedings up to the 26th of October last. This document contains a most singular narrative, being nothing less than an account of M'Kinlay's discovery of what he believes to be the remains of Burke's party, who he concludes were some time since not only murdered, but partly eaten, by the natives in the neighbourhood of Cooper's Creek. He, of course, has heard nothing of the result of Mr. Howitt's expedition, nor of Mr. King having been found alive by that expedition. When, therefore, he came to a spot where there were graves containing the bones of white men, and where there were indications of a conflict having taken place with the natives, some of whom spoke of those white men having been killed and partly eaten, he came to the conclusion that he had ascertained all that was possible of Mr. Burke and his companions. He accordingly buried a letter containing a statement to this effect at a place near where the remains were found, and then, after forwarding to Adelaide the despatch which has now reached us, proceeded westward upon some other business entrusted to him by the Government.

It seems fated that every chapter of the unfortunate Burke exploration shall be marked with unusual interest. The failures at the beginning of the enterprise, the tragedy of the explorers' deaths, and the remarkable rescue of the survivor, King, is now followed by a subject of interest altogether new and mysterious. Certain as it is that M'Kinlay cannot have discovered the remains of Burke's party, as he so firmly believed he had, it is equally clear that some other white men must have met their deaths at the spot reached by him, and that those deaths were, to all appearance, the result of foul play. That the remains found by M'Kinlay cannot have been those of Burke and Wills disinterred, removed, and mangled after death, may be inferred from a number of circumstances detailed by him in the extracts which we have given from his diary. It will be seen that marks of violence were found on the remains, that there were indications of white men having camped in the neighbourhood (which was far distant from any camp of Burke's), that one of the natives bore marks of having been engaged in a conflict where pistols were used, and that lastly, the natives themselves said the bones were those of white men who had been murdered and eaten. All this would probably appear conclusive to Mr. M'Kinlay, that he had ascertained the fate of the explorers whom he had been in search of. He was prepared for such a result, and there were many circumstances favourable to its probability. He saw even, as he believed, positive indications of camels having been at the place where he found the graves; and yet, it will be seen, he speaks of appearances indicating that the remains were buried a long time ago, and states that some of the human hair discovered was in a state of decay. This certainly would not accord with the supposition of the remains being those of Burke. But is useless to seek an explanation of this strange matter from the facts at present before us. It is a mystery which will have further to be inquired into, and which Mr. M'Kinlay himself will perhaps be able to throw some light upon when he reviews all the particulars of the discovery, with the knowledge before him that Burke and his companions were not killed by the natives but died from starvation, and were buried at places far distant from the spot where these new remains were discovered.

Mr. M'Kinlay's diary is a more voluminous document than our readers would care to peruse, with the exception of those parts which relate to the finding of the graves, and to an encounter which took place with the natives. We subjoin full details relative to those matters, and may here give in addition a few particulars concerning the country passed through. The party left Blanchewater for the neighbourhood of Lake Pando on the 24th September. They arrived at this lake on the 6th of October, after passing over much good pasture land, which was here and there well watered. From Lake Pando they proceeded by way of various creeks and lakes towards the place where it was rumoured there had been white men seen. In this part of their journey large numbers of well-fed healthy looking natives were met with, many of whom appeared to have been in communication with white men before, and who used the word "Yanaman" for horse, the same as in the neighbourhood of Sydney. Passing through this country, which, judging from the diary, would be considerably to the west of Cooper's Creek, some new lakes were met with, and here and there an abundance of fish and fowl was found. In this neighbourhood most of the natives appear to have professed to having some knowledge of white men being further north, and Mr. M'Kinlay saw pieces of European clothing in their possession, whilst he also noticed that they knew the use of firearms and dreaded their effects. Starting from this period of their journey, we give below Mr. M'Kinlay's own account of his proceedings down to the 24th of October. Following that extract, the rest of the diary consists of remarks relative to the past and future movements of the expedition. Mr. M'Kinlay states his intention to obtain provisions from the settled districts and then to give the country a further examination. He describes the locality which he writes from as one that would be an excellent place for stock if it had a fair share of rain, but none appeared to have fallen for very many months. He was satisfied, however, from the number of natives about, and from their healthy condition, that there were many permanent lakes and creeks in the neighbourhood. The opinions expressed by himself concerning Burke's party are, that they had proceeded north-westward, and had probably reached Stuart's tracks; that they had perhaps crossed the continent, and that on their return they were murdered at the spot where he found the remains. This place he designates Lake Massacre, and states that he buried there the following letter:—

"To the Leader of any Expedition seeking tidings of Burke and Party.

"Sir,—I reached this water on the 19th instant, and, by means of a native guide discovered a European camp one mile north on west side of flat. At or near this camp traces of camels, horses, and whites were found—hair apparently belonging to Mr. Wills, Charles Gray, and Mr. Burke, or King, was picked from the surface of a grave dug by a spade, and from the skull of a European buried by the natives. Other less important traces, such as a pannican, oilcan, and saddle-stuffing have been found. Beware of the natives, upon whom we have had to fire. We do not intend to return to Adelaide, but proceed to west of north. From information, all Burke's party were killed and eaten.

"I have, &c.,

"October, 1861." "JOHN M'KINLAY.

If Mr. Howitt had not already found King alive and well, and had ascertained every particular as to the death from starvation of Burke and Wills, this letter would have left no doubt that all three had been cruelly murdered by the natives. As the matter stands there is every indication of a horrible crime having been perpetrated, though there is no clue as to who were the victims. Perhaps the articles found at the camp, and which Mr. M'Kinlay states he retains in his possession, may throw some light on this matter. But the most extraordinary part of the subject is how these remains of some unknown explorers should have become mixed up in Mr. M'Kinlay's statement with traces of camels—animals which he says the natives described to him as being with the white men who were killed. We can only suppose that there was some misunderstanding on this point; and then the question is—who were the murdered men? whose bones are these now dragged to light in a spot so far beyond the home of civilised man? Were it not for overwhelming corroborative circumstances, one would be inclined to hope that a mistake had been made, and that only the graves of natives had been discovered. But this is impossible. An explanation must be sought for in other directions. It is barely possible that the doubts which have so long surrounded the fate of Leichhardt are about to be cleared up; or it may be that another mystery as impenetrable as that is to be added to those already buried in the silence of the Australian desert.

The extracts from Mr. M'Kinlay's diary, relative to the finding of the graves, and his encounter with the natives, are given below:—

"October 20—Reached Lake Kailhi-bien. Found plenty of water. Watered the horses (the camels some distance behind unable to keep up), and at once proceeded northward along the side of a large and beautifully timbered, grassed, and clovered swamp or creek, about one a half miles across, to ascertain the fact as to the presence of a European dead or alive, and there found a grave lately formed by the natives—evidently not one of themselves, sufficient pains not having been taken—and from other appearances at once set it down as the grave of a white man, be he who he may—and returned to lake to await the coming of the camels, which was not till about 5 p.m. Determined in the morning to have the grave opened and ascertain its contents. Whilst I went to the top of sandhills looking round me, Mr. Hodgkinson strayed a short distance to some old deserted native huts a short distance off, and by-and-by returned bearing with him an old flattened pint pot, no marks upon it—further evidence that it was a white, and felt convinced that the grave we saw was that of a white man. Plenty of clover and grasses. Whole distance travelled about eighteen miles. Kept watch as usual (but did not intend doing so), but just as we were retiring a fire suddenly struck up, and we thought some of the natives had followed us, or some others had come to the lake—rather a strange matter after dark. It soon after disappeared, which made us more certain still that it was natives. Intend spelling the camels for a few days to recruit them; one on arrival was completely done up, and none of the others looked very sprightly.

"21st October.—Up in good time. Before starting for the grave went round the lake, taking Mr. Hodgkinson with me, to see if natives were really on the lake, as I did not intend saddling the camels to-day if there were no natives here, not liking to leave our camp unprotected—rather unwise, that being so short of hands could not help it, the grave being much out of sight. Found no natives round the lake, nor any very recent traces, saving that some of the trees were still burning, that they (when here last) had lighted. We started at once for the grave, taking a canteen of water with us, and all the arms. On arrival, removed the earth carefully, and close to the top of the ground found the body of a European enveloped in a flannel shirt with short sleeves—a piece of the breast of which I have taken—the flesh, I may say, completely cleared from the bones, and very little hair but what must have been decomposed; what little there was I have taken. Description of the body:—Skull marked with slight sabre cuts, apparently two in number—one immediately over the left eye, the other on the right temple, inclining over right ear, more deep than the left; decayed teeth existed on both sides of lower jaw, and right of upper; the other teeth were entire and sound. In the lower jaw were two teeth—one on each side (four between in front) rather projecting as is sometimes called in the upper jaw 'buck teeth.' I have measured the bones of the thigh and leg as well as the arm with a cord, not having any other method of doing it; gathered all the bones together and buried them again, cutting a lot of boughs and other wood, and putting over top of the earth. Body lies head south, feet north, lying on face, head severed from body. On a small tree immediately south we marked MK, October 21, 61. Immediately this was over we questioned the native further on the subject of his death. He says he was killed by a stroke from what the natives call a sword (an instrument of semicircular form, five to eight feet long, and very formidable). He showed us where the whites had been in camp when attacked. We saw lots of fish bones, but no evidence there on the trees to suppose whites had been there. They had certainly chosen a very bad camp in the centre of a box scrub, with native huts within 150 to 200 yards of them. On further examination we found the dung of camels and horse or horses evidently tied up a long time ago. Between that and the grave we found another grave, evidently dug with a spade or shovel, and a lot of human hair of two colours, that had become decomposed in the skin of the skull, and fallen off in flakes, some of which I have also taken. I fancy they must all have been murdered here. Dug out the new found grave with a stick, the only instrument we had, but found no remains of bodies save one little bone. The black accounted for this in this manner—he says they had eaten them. Found in an old fireplace immediately adjoining what appeared to be bones very well burned, but not in any quantity. In and about the last grave named a piece of light blue tweed and fragment of paper, and small pieces of a nautical almanac were found and an exploded Eley's cartridge; no appearance on any of the trees of bullet marks as if a struggle had taken place. On a further examination of the blacks' camp where the pint pot was found, there was also found a tin canteen similar to what is used for keeping naphtha in or some such stuff, both of which we keep. The native says that any memos the whites had are back on the last camp we were at on the lake with the natives, as well as the iron work of saddles, &c., which on our return we mean to endeavour to recover if the blacks can be found. It may be rash, but there is necessity for it. Intend before returning to have further search.

"October 22.—Breakfasted, and are just about to get on the horses to have a further search, when the natives make their appearance within half-a-mile of us, making for some of their old huts. Immediately on observing us, made off at full speed. Mounted the horses, and soon overtook one fellow in much fear. In the pursuit the blackfellow with us was thrown from his horse. The horse followed and came up with us just as we pulled the frightened fellow up. Immediately after our fellow came up, he mounted his horse, and requested us at once to shoot the savage, as he knew him to be one of the murderers of the men or party; but we declined, thinking we might be able to glean something of the others from him. On taking him back from whence we caught him to the camp, he brought us to a camp (old) of the natives, and there dug up a quantity of baked horsehair for saddle-stuffing. He says everything of the saddlery was burned, the ironwork kept, and the other bodies eaten—a sad end of the poor fellows. He states that there is a pistol N.E. of us at a creek, which I have sent him to fetch, and a rifle or gun at the lake we last passed, which with the other articles we will endeavour to recover. Exceedingly hot, windy, and looks as if it would rain. The natives described the country from south to north of east as being destitute of water or creeks. I have marked a tree here on north side 'MK, October 22, 61; west side dig 1 foot'—where I will bury a memo in case any one should see my tracks that they may know the fate of the party we are in search of. There are tens of thousands of the flock pigeon here; in fact, since we came north of Lake Torrens they have been very numerous, and at the same very wary. Mr. Hodgkinson has been very successful in killing as many of them as we can use, mixed with a little bacon. Before the native went to fetch the pistol he displayed on his body, both before and behind, the marks of ball and shot wounds, now quite healed. The ball inside of left knee so disabled him that he had to be carried about (as he states) for some considerable time. He had also the mark of a pistol bullet on right collar-bone; and on his breast a number of shot, some now in the flesh but healed. His family, consisting of four lubras and two boys, remained close to our camp awaiting his return, which he said (from pointing to the sun) would be ten or eleven o'clock next day. When called at twenty minutes to eleven p.m. to take my watch, I had not been on duty more than ten minutes when I observed a signal fire in the direction he had gone, about six miles distant, and wondered he did not make his appearance; but all was quiet for the rest of the night, excepting that at intervals the fire was replenished.

"October 24, 4 a.m.—Just as we were getting up, not very clear yet, headed by the fellow I yesterday sent for the pistol, came about forty others, bearing torches, shields, &c., &c., shouting and kicking up a great noise, and evidently endeavouring to surround us. I immediately ordered them back, also telling the native that was with me to tell them that if they did not keep back I would fire upon them, which they one and all disregarded. Some were then within a few paces of us, the others at various other distances. I requested Hodgkinson and Middleton to be ready with their arms and fire when desired, seeing nothing else left but to be butchered ourselves. I gave the word 'Fire.' A few of those closest retired a few paces, and were being encouraged on to the attack, when we repeated our fire, and until several rounds were fired into them (and no doubt many felt the effects) they did not wholly retire. I am afraid the 'messenger, the greatest vagabond of the lot, escaped scatheless. They then took to the lake, and a few of them ran round the western side of it southward, whom we favoured with a few dropping shots to show the danger they were in by the distance the rifles would carry on the water. They then cleared off, and we finished with them. I then buried the memo for any person that might happen to follow my footsteps, at the same time informing them to beware of the natives, as we had in self-defence to fire upon them. I have no doubt from the manner they came up, that they at once considered us an easy prey; but I fancy they miscalculated; and I hope it may prove a useful lesson to them in future. Got breakfast ready and over without further molestation."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Mines.—Exciting news comes from the Cariboo country, where the mines are turning out very rich. The correspondent of the *British Colonist* says:—Another rich creek has been struck, and a number of miners are tracking the lucky individuals. Williams' Creek is still the richest among the many rich streams in Cariboo. Steele and Co. have beaten the celebrated Abbott claim, having washed up no less than 272 ounces in one day (three men throwing into sluices). 14,000 dollars have been offered and refused for two interests in this company, the members of which will probably realise 200,000 dollars a piece before the season is over. Good bench diggings have also been found on the ground adjoining the canon claims on Williams' Creek. Last Chance Gulch has turned out very good; not a claim on it but paid from 20 dollars to two ounces, whilst some ground paid as high as 150 dollars a day. The Van Winkle diggings are also yielding "big things." Several lucky individuals have already left for below—amongst others, Willoughby, from Lowhee Gulch, with 11,000 dollars; two Pattersons, O'Rourke, Miller, Usher and Davies, with sums varying from 3000 dollars to 7000 dollars. Two packers, named Fellows and Way, are said to have left here a few days ago with 40,000 dollars in gold. They are bound to Lower California, to bring through mules next year. The largest sum taken down by any one individual was 194 lbs. weight—a regular mule load; and curious enough, no one knew about his having a good claim. The party in question told an old acquaintance on the road, where he weighed his nuggets, that he had been mining on a small gulch where there was scarcely a tom head of water, and that no one knew the whereabouts of it, nor would they until he had brought back some friends from California. An early winter is expected in this part of British Columbia, as the weather has been for some time past very fine, with slight frosts at night. Mining operations will probably be brought to a close by the frost about the second week in October, and by that time most of the men will be on their way down to the Lillooet, Victoria, and California. Out of the 1200 miners in Cariboo, 400 will doubtless remain in the upper country, and the same number at the Lillooet. More than 150 men out of the above number will have cleared from 1000 dollars to 20,000 during the season, whilst a great number have made good wages and secured valuable claims for next year.

Farming Prospects of British Columbia.—The same correspondent writes:—For the next two or three years, farming in British Columbia will be a most remunerative pursuit, and a great impetus has lately been given to it by the high prices which barley and oats command in the mining districts. The former at retail is worth from 45 to 50 cents per pound (!). The experiments which have been tried during the last two years, prove that the lowlands in British Columbia will yield large crops of grain, and as a stock-raising country it cannot be surpassed. The talk about the rigorous climate acting injuriously on the crop is perfectly absurd, as the Hudson Bay Company obtain thirty kegs of wheat to the acre at Stuart's Lake, some seventy miles further north than Cariboo. Several ranches have lately been started along the river and Brigade Trails and the colony bids fair to be soon settled by a large agricultural population. The Oregonians who came through this summer with stock, have literally coined money, and the number of men who intend going into this line of business next spring is perfectly astonishing.

MEXICO.

The correspondent of the *San Francisco Evening Bulletin*, writing to that journal, says:—

The reports concerning the joint intervention of the great European Powers in the affairs of Mexico, have naturally enough caused considerable comment in the United States. In the present distracted state of the country we cannot help feeling sensitive about the intrigues of foreigners to obtain a foothold on this continent. To our eyes it looks as if England, France, and Spain were hastening to take advantage of our moment of misfortune to push their fortunes to our injury—as if, feeling assured that our Government, being so crippled in its resources by the monster rebellion now raging as not to be able to resist, those powers have concluded to take a step which they have long desired to take but were deterred from by a wholesome fear of the ire of Jonathan. Both England and France have grumbled much about and protested loudly against, the "Monroe Doctrine," in times past. But both have been cautious not to violate it, nevertheless. Of course it was not the fear of evil consequences that deterred these great and magnanimous nations. But it is a little singular, that so soon as our country is supposed by internal troubles to be incapable of making formidable military demonstrations abroad, those powers, joined with Spain, to make assurance doubly sure, rush in and set our Monroe Doctrine at defiance, and take upon their shoulders the task of managing America, as they have already assumed that of managing Europe.

We do not agree with those who think the proceedings of the European coalition against Mexico implies any particular leaning to the Southern Confederacy. It is not that England dislikes it, but that she loves herself, that she wishes to get control, commercially, of Mexico. To this end, she is willing enough to join either France or Spain in whatever political designs they may have upon that country. England knows that the sovereignty of Mexico would be an elephant, and she will not get such a beast on her hands. But she wants the trade of the country—she wants to drive out her American rival from the field—and now is the moment to do it. Under other circumstances, the United States would oppose these intrigues with all her strength and ability. We suppose she will now have to "bide her time." After we put our own house in order we will attend to our neighbours.

JAPAN.

An occasional correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin* writes to that paper as follows:—

Kanagawa, September, 1861.

Since my last, things have gone on much as formerly—having our times of quiet for awhile, and then comes an alarm, just in time to keep us out of the "doldrums." I suppose, however, the merchants think that it is all doldrums, for trade seems to be daily growing less and less. The Government seems to have no idea of keeping its promise in any sense of the word. But one thing seems to be "manifest destiny" for Japan, and that is, that they must ere long be taught what good faith means. Either they must have the good sense to yield to manifest necessity, or the European Powers will drive them to it by hard knocks. I do not like war, but what can be done with those who have no idea of good faith—who to-day, with all seeming fairness and good-will, promise anything you may ask, and to-morrow forget all about it? Right, justice, and truth, are words that have no practical meaning with this people; and in that case, what can the treaty powers do but assert their rights and demand respect?

I sincerely hope that the mere show of force will suffice to teach the Japanese Government the danger of its present policy, and make them keep their promises better. A short time since, the English legation in Yedo was attacked at night by the same set of desperadoes that have all along sought to annoy foreigners. This afforded a good reason for the English Plenipotentiary to call upon the native Government for redress, which, not being granted, he has now, for the second time, broken off political communication, and retired from Yedo to Yokohama. He is now awaiting despatches from his Home Government, and we expect that, probably, before very long, there will be a British military depot located somewhere near at hand for the protection of the lives and property of British subjects in Japan.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

We take the following items of news from the late papers:—

An Interesting Bit of Camp Romance.—The Harrisburgh *Union*, of September 14, says that a few days previous to that date two honest-looking farmers arrived in that city, and proceeded forthwith to Camp Curtain, where they sought an interview with the officer of the day, and informed him that they were in search of a girl who had strayed away. The officer thought a military camp a queer place to look for stray girls, especially as it reflected on the virtue and dignity of the men-at-arms, nevertheless the gentlemen were at liberty to make a search. As the old song says, "they hunted her high, and they hunted her low," but they did not hunt her "when a year passed away," for lo! in less than an hour she was found on guard, doing duty as a sentinel, in the uniform of Captain Kuhn's company of Sumner Rifles, of Carlisle. We do not know what name she enlisted under to protect the honour of her country's flag, but her real name is Sophia Gryder, and her residence only about a mile from this city. She had been in Captain Kuhn's company a week, is a plump lass of only sixteen years of age, and had so completely unsexed herself that she could safely bid defiance to any one not acquainted with her to detect her. How she shirked an examination, which is said to be made with great strictness by the medical men of Camp Curtin, we are not informed. She is represented as a girl of unblemished reputation, and did not, as generally happens in such cases, enlist to be near the object of her affections, but merely in a wild spirit of adventure. It does not speak well for the modesty of Miss Sophia, however, to say that she was in the habit of accompanying the men on their excursions to the river to bathe; but she may have done this to ward off suspicion, especially as she took precious good care to keep out of the water herself. This is the first case of the kind that has been brought to light, but we are informed that the most reckless dare-devil attached to the Seventh regiment of the three months volunteers was a woman—the mother of four children. Miss Gryder was taken home, where she can reflect over what she did see, as well as what she did not see.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Forces.—General M'Clelland is a great favorite of the soldiers. He visits the camps daily, and is always received with demonstrations of attachment. A few days ago, while on a visit to one of the regiments in the vicinity of the rebel works on Munson's Hill, he overheard one of the soldiers lamenting in no measured strains the "neglect," as he styled it, to storm the rebel encampment. "Never mind, boys," said the General, "the time is not very distant when you will have all the work you want." The "boys" in all the encampments, among themselves, call him by the familiar name of "George," a striking evidence of his popularity with them.

An Editor in a Scrape.—We see by a late number of the *North-West* that an editor of a Port Townsend journal had been arrested for firing a pistol at the head of a barber, named Bowen, of that town. The ball missed the mark, and was nearly killing a bystander. The editor was seized before any more damage could be done, and taken before the magistrate. Being allowed, however, conversation with a friend for half an hour, the authorities were deprived of their prisoner by his making his escape in a boat.

An Attempt to Burn Washington City, to Rescue the Female Prisoners.—The house in which the female State prisoners are confined is closely guarded by armed soldiers, so that any ordinary attempt to escape would be fruitless, but as women are never without an expedient in time of trouble it is supposed that the fires on Saturday night were intended for their especial benefit. About two o'clock, when the city was wrapt in sleep, and the last straggler had been picked up by the armed patrol, a stable filled with combustibles, and located in a group of old dry wooden buildings, was fired by some incendiary. Fortunately, there was no wind astir. If it had been otherwise, the surrounding houses could not have been saved, in which event the prison-house of Mrs. Greenhow and Mrs. Philips would have been in great danger. No engines appeared to quench the flames, and while the soldiers and citizens present were intently engaged in procuring water in buckets from the neighbouring pumps and cisterns, a rush was made by some unknown persons to the dwellings of the prisoners, demanding entrance to save the ladies from the approaching flames. They were ordered back by the guard, but they persisted, and made another attempt, and were finally driven back and away at the point of the bayonet. Late in the night, another stable was fired and burned to the ground, and in the height of this conflagration, a group of men were discovered in close consultation in the vicinity of the prison-house. They started towards it, and when near enough to discover that the guard was still there, they halted, consulted, and finally retired. If the attention of the guard had been but momentarily diverted from the prison-house to the fire, the lady prisoners would have been rescued, and lost in the darkness of the night.—*Washington Republic.*

Secretary Seward on Russell's Letters.—Secretary Seward has published the following reply to the memorials addressed to the State Department in relation to Mr. Russell's letters in the London *Times*:—"Department of State, Washington, September 21, 1861.—Many intelligent and patriotic citizens have applied to me by memorial, asking the attention of the Government to what they represent as treasonable matter contained in a letter bearing the date of Washington, August 15, published in the London *Times*, and they express their conviction that the statements made in that communication are untrue, and that it is the design of the writer to bring the credit and fame of this Government into disrepute in foreign countries. It has been a habit of the Government of the United States to take no notice of representations, however obnoxious, made by the Press of foreign nations, or even injurious utterances made by ministers or other agents for foreign powers in the ordinary transactions of their own affairs. The Government, on the contrary, has hitherto recognised as worthy of its observation only the language and the action of the Executive organs of foreign States. For myself, I confess I have not read the publication complained of, and I am quite sure that it has not arrested the attention of any other member of the Administration, engrossed as we all necessarily are with urgent public duties and cares. However erroneous the facts or the inferences of the writer may be, they, nevertheless, stand on his own individual authority, while the whole patriotic press of our own country is free, and is interested to refute them. The Government of the United States depends not upon the favour or good-will of foreign nations, but upon the just support of the American people. Its credit and its fame seem to me now more than ever heretofore safe in their keeping. If it be assumed that the obnoxious paper may do harm here, is it not a sufficient reply that probably not fifty copies of the London *Times* ever find their way to our shores? If it be said again that the obnoxious communication has been widely published in the United States, it seems to be a sufficient rejoinder that the censure of a magnanimous Government, in that case, ought to fall on those of its own citizens who reproduce the libel, rather than on the foreigner who wrote it exclusively for remote publication. Finally, interference with the Press, even in the case of an existing insurrection, can be justified only on the ground of public danger. I do not see any such danger in the present case, even if the foreigner does pervert our hospitality to shelter himself in writing injurious publications against us for a foreign Press. A hundred other foreigners as intelligent, as virtuous, and as respectable as he is are daily enrolling themselves in the army of the United States to defend and maintain the Union as the chief hope of humanity in all countries and for all ages. Could there be a better illustration of that great fundamental truth of our system, that error of opinion may safely be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it?

"Wm. H. Seward."

The St. Louis "*Evening News*" Case.—Charles G. Ramsay, proprietor, and D. M. Grissom, editor of the *Evening News*, whose arrest was mentioned at some length in my last, were released without conditions on the day following, by order of General Fremont. A committee of 300 Union citizens had prepared to call upon him to request their release, but he set them at liberty before the hour appointed for the demonstration. Many of the most influential newspapers of the country are severe upon Fremont for the loss of Lexington. The Chicago *Tribune*, heretofore one of his stanchest supporters, was the first to load off against him, and it insists upon his instant removal.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at half-past four o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.

The order of the day for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion of the Attorney-General, "That this bill be 'now read a second time,'" upon which Mr. Merewether had moved, by way of amendment, "That the question be amended by the omission of the words 'now read a second time,' with a view to the insertion in their place of the words, 'referred to a select committee to consider its several provisions, and to suggest any amendments which may be advisable for the constitution of an elective Upper House adapted to the performance of the important duties devolving on it; and that such committee consist of the following members:—Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Butler, Mr. Darvall, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Hargrave, Mr. Holden, Sir W. M. Manning, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Deas Thomson, and Mr. Merewether.'"

Mr. DARVALL said that, having regard to the convenience of the President and of other hon. members, he had been willing last night to move the adjournment of the debate, and it now became his duty to offer a few observations on the question before them. It was with very considerable diffidence—with great anxiety that he approached the subject. He felt the great responsibility which this House was about to incur, and he doubted his own ability to be of very much service. As, however, the subject was one which had occupied his attention for many years, and as he had that stake in the country which every man had who wished well to New South Wales, he felt bound to give what assistance was in his power. He had listened with pleasure last night to a long and able speech from his hon. and learned friend Sir W. Manning. He could not but admire the candour of his recantation of old opinions and his avowal of new ones, and the humility with which the honorable member expressed them; but he confessed that the peroration of his hon. and learned friend not only astonished but grieved him. If the people to whom this question was of such vast importance received no greater assistance than had been afforded by Sir W. Manning, then they would have to meet the matter with all the difficulties which already surrounded with other difficulties added by that hon. and learned member. His hon. and learned friend reminded him of a silkworm which having spun a long thread, buried itself in its own cocoon, leaving it to be guessed at what sort of a labyrinth it had enclosed itself in. His hon. friend confessed that he had himself no idea how the difficulties of this question were to be got over. It was necessary to revert briefly to the introduction of our first Constitution, and its subsequent alteration until it reached its present shape. The preparation of a Constitution, as hon. members were aware, fell to the lot of a hybrid Assembly, possessing the confidence of the people only so far as the representative members of that Assembly were concerned. Under these circumstances their President, then leader, desirous no doubt of securing such a majority as would carry out his views as far as was at the time possible, and at the same time secure a measure which would be likely to meet with concurrence in Downing-street had sacrificed some of his own opinions, and had framed a measure less in accordance with his own opinions than adapted to the particular circumstances in which he was placed. It was, however, bitterly to be regretted that the elective principle had not then been applied to the Upper House. (Hear.) He (Mr. Darvall) had always predicted, and the facts had since borne him out, that no set of nominees deriving their place and power from the mere fiat of the representative of the Crown, and the Ministers for the time being, would ever command the confidence of the community. That, not possessing that confidence, a House consisting of such nominees could never be strong—and not being strong could never be useful. He (Mr. Darvall) had no doubt that but for the circumstances which then led to a compromise, as it were, they should have had a Constitution which would have stood the test of a few years at all events, and that they should not now have been under the necessity of tinkering it. At that time their President was the leader; in his hands was the great event; men submitted more readily to be governed then than they did at the present, and at that time a constitution might have been had which would not at once have broken down under their hands. It was shown by all experience that no nominee element ever endured in legislatures. Except the House of Lords, which was unique in itself, which could never be reproduced in any of the colonies—there was no instance of men bowing their necks to the yoke, and submitting themselves to a body in whose choice they had no voice, over whom they possessed no power. But the opportunity was lost—lost when the country was prosperous—when people's minds were little agitated by politics, when terms might almost have been dictated to Downing-street, and there was not then that democracy which sooner or later would ruin the colony, unless some check was now interposed by this House. Into the first nominee house men of the first character were put—men who would have been listened to and confided in before they entered this House; but the moment they became the nominees of the Crown, they become objects of scorn. And when the only really great measure which was ever submitted to them came before them; when they ought to have made a stand against the danger which threatened the country, they shrunk from the performance of their duties, and suffered the very foundations of the Constitution to be sapped by assenting to universal suffrage, at a time, too, when it was not desired by the community,—when every man who was worthy of having a voice in the affairs of the country, already had it under the very liberal Constitution they then had. But the nominee Council gave way almost without the slightest pressure. He had heard of one eminent person who had no small share in the framing of the original Constitution, who, on hearing this had exclaimed, "I have ruined New South Wales, I placed in their hands a power which they knew not how to use, and they have seized it on the first opportunity to ruin the country." The nominee House having thus forfeited its own respect, soon came to be lightly treated, and the moment they did attempt to retrace their steps, and to set their faces against further wrongs to the country, they were reminded of their own avowed position—they were swamped—by an act of the Government which he would not now comment upon. It was indeed matter of regret that the liberty which had been granted should so soon have been thrown away, and that this country should have been so soon placed at the mercy of a democracy which, if not checked now by this House, would, as he had before said, sooner or later ruin this beautiful country. The present Council being nominated for life, no doubt was on a better, a safer footing. The present Council would have learnt some lessons, too, from the fate of their predecessors; and when he looked around him and saw the gentlemen who occupied seats in this House, he felt convinced that they would not seek to perpetuate their own seats, but to frame such a measure, if it so pleased God that they might do it, which would place the Constitution of the country on a safe footing for the future. The bill before them had been introduced at a late period of the session; but he did not blame the Government for this. Perhaps the Government had done this expressly and wisely in order that the matter might go over to another session, and that the public mind might be more fully informed and made up on the subject. He (Mr. Darvall) felt, however, that at present they were going through a mere ceremony, which could result at most in the report of a select committee. That committee, however, would be presided over by their President, they would the benefit of his services, who had already done so much for the country, and from whom so much was still expected by it. It was only with the view of assisting in framing a measure for the constitution of this House that he had accepted a seat; however much he esteemed the honour of a seat in this House, he felt that, in accepting it, he was losing much that he had long enjoyed while representing his fellow citizens—liable, too, to be at any time over-crowded and over-voted, should he not go with the Government of the day. It was, however, for this House to frame a measure, not so much, he maintained, to set one House above another, as a check upon the Assembly, but to create a House to assist in perfecting legislation. He conceived that the Upper House should rest on a smaller basis than the Assembly; it would not interfere with taxation or expenditure; it would not have to deal with the same subjects as the Assembly; and it would be the duty of the Upper House to give way when there should happen to be a collision, when once the public opinion had been ascertained and decidedly pronounced. It was so with the House of Lords. When, however, the Government proposed to have both Houses elected by the same constituency, he could not but see that this would be to place the two Houses in a state of antagonism. Should there be a difference of opinion why should one give way more than the other, both being elected by the same constituencies? As, however, in the event of collision, one must give way, he would limit the functions of the Upper House. In the case of the House of Lords—that body not being a representative body—it had grown into a parliamentary usage for the Lords to give way, and he conceived that it would be well that the bill should be so drawn as clearly to point to this and to take away all idea of degradation—that the Upper House having more limited duties than the Assembly, resting on a narrower basis, should be the one to give way. There had been some faint allusion to the possibility of the House still continuing a nominee House; but he (Mr. Darvall) believed that the general opinion was that it should be elective—not being subject, however, to dissolution—and having no power in matters of taxation or expenditure. In consenting to go into select committee upon this bill, he must not be taken to assent to anything more than that the Upper House should be made elective. The bill before them provided that the Upper House should be elected by the same constituency as the Assembly; but surely if hon. members had learnt nothing from the history of other countries, he thought they might have seen enough of the result of universal suffrage in this colony to make them dread to apply the same principle to the election of the upper branch of the Legislature. They saw men returned to perform the high and important duties of legislation—men selected with fewer guarantees of their fitness than would be required from an ordinary servant in everyday life. They had seen the better class of persons condemned to obscurity while constituencies appeared to delight in returning not men whom they could trust—but rather those whom they could not trust, and whose previous lives had shewn that they were fitted for no trust whatever. It might suit some to have the Legislature composed of men ignorant of all things they should know, and they saw the result. The expenditure of the Government has been quadrupled. The Government was supported only because it incurred a lavish expenditure, and no Ministry need attempt to hold the reins which was not prepared to follow in the same course—loading the country with debt which must ultimately lead to repudiation unless some means were taken to stop the course into which the country had been plunged by democracy. We had seen a signal instance of the professions of those who were the loudest in their praise of democracy when an hon. gentleman, high in position, gave the House a definition of what ought to be the value of majorities, asserting that the will of the majority was a safe guide, and that it was a libel upon the Creator to question the will of a majority. Now, could any man who had for a moment considered the pages of history, and had seen the workings of majorities—one day subjecting themselves to grinding despotism, and another establishing a more intolerable despotism than that of a single tyrant—that of a multitude; who had seen how majorities changed their opinions—say that majorities were a safe guide in political matters to any reasonable or thinking man? Why, the ignorance of majorities had disputed the movements of the heavenly bodies, and indeed nearly all the advances of science and civilisation. If the ignorant majorities had had their way, all discovery would have been at an end. And to hand over their fine country to the will of a majority would be to condemn it to too sad a lot. But it was out of the power of any majority to check the advances of this country. Such were its climate, its productions, its great space, and its many other attractions, that it would be impossible for bad government to destroy it. But the effect of democracy here as far as it had hitherto gone had been materially to injure it—to sap the morality of the country by holding out large prizes and rewards to those who were willing to bow down to others more ignorant than themselves—to displace from high offices in the State men of property and intelligence, and to put in their places those who in their sordid pursuit of ill-gotten gains were ready to stoop down and pick up the bribes, however filthy might be the locality in which they found them, or whatever amount of degradation the pursuit subjected them to. The effect of democracy in this colony had been to destroy that respect for character, intelligence, and education, and worth which ought to mark the people, and to exalt in popular admiration those who by means of unscrupulous protestations had been able for a time to thrust themselves into power; it had destroyed the intellectual status of the country, because it had caused the ostracism of those whose intelligence and independence qualified them to take a part in public affairs; it had brought down this colony to the condition of the United States of America, where men of character and ability abstained from defiling themselves with taking part in the government of the country, knowing well that no man could expect to attain popularity and power except at the expense of character. It had left the country burdened with such legislation as would lead those who looked on to infer that before long our enormous debt would be repudiated. He had lately heard an old colonist who loved the country well, say as he left it, "Thank God, I do not leave a shilling in New South Wales!" What a commentary that was upon the effects of this democracy! Look, too, at the effects of democracy in the cruel maltreatment of unoffending strangers—conduct unworthy of Englishmen, and as cowardly as it was cruel,—and in legislating to exclude from the blessings of this country those whom we had no more right to shut our doors against than any civilised nation on the face of the earth; setting an example of cruel bigotry such as ignorance only displayed when it got into power. We had an early record of the justice of majorities, when a majority clamoured for the release of a thief and the execution of the Son of God. We had, too, a singular coincidence with a portion of that history in a recent attack upon the administration of justice in this country—in efforts to sully the ermine which adorned the bench—efforts to peril the law in the assertion of the rights of a poor unoffending people, and in the clamour for the release of offenders. We had had majorities seeking not only for free selection in land—an effort of liberality no doubt in dealing with the public property—but we had also seen that principle pushed so far that a majority out of doors would have thrown into the common scramble the Church and School lands but for the manly resistance of the head of the Government. We had further had the only source of the wealth and power of the country—its future progressive industry—paralysed by the short-sightedness of those who checked immigration. We were now called upon to frame some constitution which might stand the test of time and the difficulties of governing; for the more educated men became the difficulty there was in governing them, the more dangerous became the selfish passions of mankind. But in framing a constitution and in establishing an Upper House he called on no man to give up more liberty than was necessary for the preservation of the country. Our object was to arrive at the best form of Government, that which should afford the best security for liberty, offer the best encouragement to advance personal industry, and the greatest security for national honour. But as some distinction must be made between the two Houses, it became only a question of how we could construct the best Upper House with regard to its utility, rather than to the number of electors; and nobody would dispute that we might fairly insist upon having a representative Council with a franchise based upon education and property. If the Act which the hon. President framed had remained in force, every man of industry and intelligence would have possessed a vote. But if the passing of such a bill as this were to admit as electors the hordes of roaming diggers, here to-day, and off to-morrow, these birds of passage who were not identified with any particular country, then, he hoped, the bill would not pass in any shape whatever. The notion of free selection had been widely encouraged by the Government, and he had heard it contended for as likely to tend to identify men with the soil of the country. Well, he desired no higher test for those who were to have the privilege of voting for members of the Council than they had by their education or position an interest in the well-being of the community. Why should our interests be subjected to those who had nothing to guide them but their own base and sordid interests? In what part of the world could we find a Government standing upon such a foundation as that? America had been the constant boast of those who argued for a pure democracy. But that republic was now divided into two majorities; and would any one say it was blasphemy to declare that one of those majorities must be wrong? These were your majorities! these were your gods! It was proposed by his hon. friend, Mr. Holden, to introduce here Mr. Hare's system of election for the construction of the new House; and he deserved our thanks for the pains he had taken to elucidate this question. And it would certainly be a proud thing if we, who had hitherto been a beacon to warn other countries of the evils of bad legislation, could retrace our steps, and now, by adopting some more moderate policy, retrieve our reputation from the errors and follies into which we had fallen. The system of Mr. Hare would not alter the Constitution of the House, but it would enable us to perform an act of perfect justice to the community, by giving in exact proportion the representatives to the electors who supported them; so ensuring, as a principle of justice, that where there were a number of persons of a certain way of thinking, they should be able to return their candidates, and thereby to be heard in the councils of the country. He thought that Mr. Hare's system deserved our most careful consideration, and that whatever mode of election we had recourse to that plan would be the fairest that we could devise. He had at one time thought that the spirit of antagonism probable, and almost necessary, between any two assemblies elected as ours would be, might be relied upon, without a difference of qualification, to produce that sort of conflict of opinion which would lead to safe results; but he had since come to the conclusion that it would be unsafe to rely upon the corrective power of the Council over the Assembly if both Houses were composed of the same elements. There would be in both Houses the same race for popularity, the same disregard of the rights of others, and the same scramble for the public money, that now disgraced the country. He thought the proposition of the Government to have more extended constituencies for the Council than for the Assembly was a wise one, but he was satisfied that it would not go far enough to meet the difficulties of the case. It was our duty, late as it was in the session, to displace ourselves by the creation of a safer Council. There could be no utility in maintaining a Council so composed, as the theory of such a House was that it could upon any change of Ministry be so changed by the addition of fresh members as to meet the views of the incoming Ministry. It was far better for the members to live under the supervision of constituencies by whom they were trusted and to whom they were responsible. The tendency of all things was to corruption; and if ever that fact had been exemplified, it had been in the tendencies of democratic government. He had great hopes for the labours of a committee under the presidency of the hon. President. There was sufficient love of order, sufficient attachment to the Constitution, to give to character, property, and education, that influence which no decent man would deny to them in any path of life; why not then in political life? Where the deepest interests of the community were at stake, it was wicked to deny to property, character, and education their political influence. Legislating though we now were in great danger and humiliation, his hope was that our legislation might be crowned with some success, and that the country would yet have a Constitution on account of which no man would ever say that he left the country because he no longer dared to live in it.

Mr. BUTLER desired to address a few words to the House, having long entertained very decided opinions with regard to an elective Upper Chamber. He intended to support the motion for sending the bill to a select committee, considering that the importance of the measure to the welfare of the colony afforded quite sufficient reason for taking that course. Upon the bill he should now make a few observations, restricting himself in his remarks to comments principally affecting two or three of its clauses. He thought that the method of having the members appointed retire by rotation was a good plan; a better one for them to adopt than any other which had yet been proposed for the constitution of that House. That mode of retirement did not, however, appear to him to be sufficient. He proposed that, in addition to such gradual retirement of the members, the whole body should be periodically subjected to a yet further change, and the entire House, at some stated times, be subject to re-election. A House so constituted would be more likely, he thought, to give satisfaction to the community, with the administration of whose interests it was charged. He would like to see the House remain in existence for ten years, the system of rotation continuing in existence all the while. He could not say that he was favourable to the electorates provided for by the bill. By enlarging the basis of those electorates he took it that many evils would be obviated which could not otherwise be fully guarded against. One-half dozen constituencies would, in his view, be quite a sufficient elective basis for the representation of members in that House. The reason why he thought that it was not desirable to confine the matter to one constituency for the whole country was simply because he thought that Sydney would have too great—too preponderating an influence. But for that he should be in favour of one constituency. He was glad to think that he did not stand alone in the views which he entertained upon this question, and that he was borne out in his opinions by the sentiments of the hon. member (Mr. Holden), who could hardly be considered as "crochetty" in holding the opinions he had so ably enunciated. Sir William Manning and Mr. Darvall must also be considered as having given, in their general adhesion to that view of the matter which he felt himself compelled to take, and those hon. members must be deemed to represent a very large amount of intelligence and experience. He denied that he had changed the sentiments which he had always entertained as regarded universal suffrage and democracy. Others, with whom he had been more or less associated, might have possibly changed theirs. It was very easy for a man to get up and abuse any system under the sun, but they were not, for such reasons, to blind themselves to what were its actual merits. (Hear, hear.) Taking up the question as to the degree of political and social progress in different communities, he was prepared to maintain that more progress was made under a democratic form of Government than under any other. (Hear, hear, hear.) He was perfectly aware that he laboured under great disadvantages in making this statement on account of the present state of affairs in the United States of America. Reliable authorities, however, proved that the social progress in that country, whatever the present disruption might be, was very great. There was the report of a commissioner sent to that country by the Swedish Government, that amply proved all he had stated. As to America, there was no country in the world where the people were so well educated, and no other country where the Government was entirely democratic. It was solely the great educational advantages which the States so liberally afforded, that had brought Webster from his father's smithy and public-house to take his place in the national Councils, and to assist in regulating the destinies of his country. If the suffrage was not to be made universal where was the line to be drawn? Had any member on the Conservative side of the question been able to show where the line of demarcation should be drawn, if not upon the principle of manhood suffrage? That was the only principle upon which the elective basis could be safely settled, and what they had to do was to grapple with the matter at once; it was something too formidable to be neglected. They had, staring them in the face, the failure which had occurred in the elective constitution of the Upper House at Melbourne, where the plan which some hon. members thought preferable had been tried. They were bound, he thought, to see that what they did was of a permanent character, and not what would compel them, from time to time, to tinker up the constitution. Anything short of giving everybody who contributed towards the revenue a share in parliamentary representation would be nothing better than a mere stop-gap. We must look upon universal suffrage as an inevitable development of democratic institutions.

Mr. DARVALL: That is not the case in England. It will never come to that there.

Mr. BUTLER: Even there it was so far the case that, in some parts, they had come to £5 suffrage, and that was something very near to it. (Hear, hear.) If people had any interest or concern in the Legislature of a country, it seemed only right that they should have a fair share in the government. He thought the system advocated by Mr. Hare, endorsed as it was by the approval of many able persons both in England and in this colony, was one which deserved a very careful consideration. It had been approved of in England by Mr. Stuart Mill, one of the ablest writers on political economy in the present day, and by other important authorities. It was because he (Mr. Butler) saw that universal suffrage was inevitable that he was anxious to see that principle adopted. What was one of the first great principles which this system comprehended? It was one of the first great principles of the British Constitution that as soon as a person was chosen by one constituency he was considered to represent the whole country. That was the theory generally assented to. In point of fact, however, the person so elected did not represent all the country, but only some small borough. If such a person did represent the whole country, and not one locality exclusively, then, he thought, it might be fairly argued that the whole country ought to have a voice in his election. Not only was universal suffrage asked for, universal representation ought also to be secured, and all who had votes represented. He was afraid that when the hon. Secretary for Lands condemned Mr. Hare's system of representation as "a representation of minorities," he had not given the subject much consideration. Surely if those numbers who constituted a majority had truth in what they individually upheld, there must be a corresponding amount of truth on the side of those in the minority, and why should not that truth be represented? His hon. friend the Minister for Lands had referred to the state of the late House; their obstructiveness—the utter hopelessness of doing anything with them. How would his hon. friend have liked to have struggled on against this utter hopelessness. His hon. friend was in a minority—with a majority stupid, obstinate. [MR. ROBERTSON: Corrupt.] He (Mr. Butler) had not been in the other House; he did not wish to cast aspersions; but there was, he would remind his friend, corruption in the world at large. However, he was only putting a case. Would his honorable friend have liked to have been condemned to such a purgatory as remaining for ever in that minority, yet to such would he condemn the minorities spoken of by Mr. Holden. The injustice of the present system of representation was manifest. He admitted that there were abuses in democratic institutions—not forgetting, however, the still greater abuses inherent in other institutions—not forgetting the progress that was made in education, in wealth, in almost every respect under democratic institutions. But he should like to adopt, or rather to see adopted, this system which more than anything else that had been propounded would do justice to all parties in the State. He said do justice; for if men of education and wealth, and power—and wealth gave power—would still lie by and take no part when this justice was done them, then their obscurity would be merited. He should, therefore, advocate the adoption of this system. Here was an admirable opportunity—one of the very few natural opportunities of applying a new system. Here we were a community, almost in a primitive state, endeavouring to frame a system of Government—we had no old and cumbersome forms to get rid of. And to what was it proposed to apply this system? To a House which it was admitted on all sides should spring from a different source from the Assembly. [Mr. ROBERTSON: "No, no."] Well, if not on all sides, at all events almost all round. And if not admitted on all sides, why, he would ask, should there be a second House at all? Yet it had been admitted in every country in the world where there were such institutions, that there should be two Houses, and what could be the object unless the second House had some radical and organic points of difference from the other? He would have the suffrage on the same large basis as at present, but so differently applied and exercised, that it would be almost impossible that the second chamber should be a duplicate of the other. He would have the system adopted so that men might no longer be returned on account of mere local influences, but selected from their known public and political character. For all these reasons he should, in committee, advocate the adoption of this system, not unreasonably advocate, for, if honorable members were strongly opposed to it, he should be prepared to give way, and accept the next best system that offered.

Mr. GORDON said, that in offering the few observations he had to make, he should not detain the House long, especially after the able speeches which had been made, and in the course of which, much that he would have said, had been better said than he could hope to say it. He should vote for sending this bill to a select committee. He had always been in favour of an elective Upper House; he had taken an active part in the matter in 1853 and 1854, and he still was of the same opinion. As this House was at present constituted, it had not the confidence or respect of the country. Only yesterday the House had before it a bill in which the Council had made an amendment in which the Assembly did not concur. The amendment was the most useful clause in the bill, yet the author of it, although he spoke, pointing out most forcibly the advantage which would be derived from it, when it came to division walked out and did not record his vote, lest offence should be given to the Assembly. This showed that this House had not the influence it ought to have. He could not consent to the bill as at present before them. The House elected under it would be a mere duplicate of the other House, and if the bill did pass there would be nothing to prevent the operation of the same local influences which governed elections now. He was not prepared to endorse the observations made in reference to Mr. Hare's system; he was not prepared to say whether that system was well adapted to this colony—in fact, there were portions of it which he did not yet clearly understand. As to the suffrage, he thought that, having once assented to manhood suffrage, they could not go back; but to counteract this he would have but few constituencies for the Upper House—five only—two for Sydney and three for other parts of the colony, each constituency returning six members, then he had no doubt that local influences would be done away with, and men would be returned who would be properly qualified for legislators, instead of men who were utterly unfit, but were returned at present. He thought the rotatory system good, and he would have three retire at the end of three years. The Council should be elected for nine years, and at the end of that time all the members first elected would have gone out. He adhered to the present suffrage. He had never been favourable to manhood suffrage, and thought the franchise originally fixed was low enough; but having reached manhood suffrage, he did not think it would be possible to go back; nor did he believe the other House would pass any bill containing a provision for a higher qualification. He was in favour of an elective House, rather than a property qualification, for he did not think that any property qualification alone could fit a man for the duties of a legislator of this colony. He should vote for sending the bill to a select committee, and, should he be a member, would give every proposal his best attention, and assist in framing a bill which would meet the wants of the country.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the time had now arrived when it was necessary that he should reply to the arguments which had been used in the course of this debate. It was somewhat disheartening, however, that almost every honorable member who had spoken had deliberately declared what his intentions were, and with the exception of two or three, the intention was to send the bill to a select committee; but though he did feel depressed by this consideration, it was his duty to answer the observations which had been made; and if he succeeded in refuting the arguments which had been used during these three nights' debate, those hon. members who were most desirous at present of sending the bill to a select committee might yet see reason to alter their minds, and to permit it to go to a second reading in due course. These observations to which he had to reply divided themselves naturally under four heads. The first of these referred to matters not connected with the bill, to which he would first reply. The Council was no doubt startled as he was when the hon member, Mr. Merewether, introduced the subject of the late Council. He the (Attorney-General) was surprised after the forbearance which had been shewn by the public, the reticence of Ministers as to the last acts of the late Council, that any hon. member should take an opportunity of introducing an attack upon the twenty-one gentlemen who had come forward on an emergency to assist in the legislation of the country. But a few days before, another hon. member had made a spasmodic effort in the same direction, by putting a question to the hon. the Minister for Lands, but that hon. member (Mr. Holden) yielded at once to the brief and pithy answer given him, that there had not been and was not likely to be, any despatch in reference to the appointment of those twenty-one gentlemen.

Mr. HOLDEN did not know what was meant by yielding.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was quite prepared for interruptions. However, ever since the Government was compelled to act as it did on the tenth of May, it had treated the gentlemen who acted as they did on that occasion with the greatest forbearance, and he was astonished that one out of the six of these gentlemen who had found their way into this House, should come forward now after the House had been in session three months, and hold up as noble the course of conduct they had then pursued. His hon. friend, the Minister for Lands, had fully explained his conduct, and he (the Attorney-General) had only to speak of his own. He remembered well his feelings during the months of opposition and obstruction they had to endure—he said obstruction, for such he conscientiously believed it; and he welcomed the approach of the day, then at hand, when those gentlemen must retire from their places. And did gentlemen, almost within a few hours of retiring from their seats—did they imagine that the Government meant to treat them to a conference with the Assembly? If they did, the Government, at all events, never entertained such an idea. But, it was the result of their puffed-up vanity and of a piece with their after conduct, when some having actually sent in their resignations, others intending to do so came into this House and took their seats, where they had no right whatever. The proceedings of that day were worthy of their proceedings for months before, and were derogatory to their position as members of the Council. They thought—they asserted—that they had the same rights as the House of Lords. One hon. gentlemen (Mr. Holden) asserted that their powers were greater than those of the Peers.

Mr. HOLDEN: I deny it.

Mr. ROBERTSON rose to order. These constant interruptions ——

The PRESIDENT said there had been a great deal of irregularity engendered chiefly by the hon. member who had just objected, but having suffered it in him he must allow a little latitude to others.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would remind the hon. member (Mr. Holden) of a debate which took place in this House last year, with reference to the rights of the Legislative Council; the report of which debate would show that the argument of the hon. gentleman to have been that with regard to general legislation, the rights of this House were not so restrained as were those of the House of Lords. [Mr. Holden was understood to deny the statement.] The hon. member (Mr. Merewether) told the House that the Government had, in May last, committed a political blunder. So far from that, his (the Attorney-General's) view of the proceeding was, that instead of being a blunder the result had been satisfactory, because the measures the Government then desired to carry had been since successfully carried. The only blunder in the matter had been committed by some three or four gentlemen, who, while contending that they had throughout acted consistently with the party to which they formerly belonged in the late House, had subsequently found their way to this House, but had never pretended to act as a party since; had not refused to come back without the rest of their party, or unless the insult they believed they had suffered had been retrieved. That was the only political blunder that he could find in the proceedings. The hon. and learned member (Mr. Darvall) had pointed, to show the failure of democracy, to the recent elections to the Assembly, which, he affirmed, not to have been creditable to the colony. Now the hon. and learned gentleman had, not very long since, told the Hawkesbury electors that the consequences of the previous election had been the return of the very best men that had offered themselves. Yet, only a few months afterwards he declared the result of the elections to have been derogatory to the country. It deserved to be noticed that other hon. members who had hitherto strongly maintained the nominee principle, had now avowed themselves converts to the elective principle. It was satisfactory [illegible] hon. gentlemen had made so candid an avowal, as thereby an important point in the argument had been arrived at. The next matter to which he would refer was the advocacy of Mr. Hare's system. If that system were approved of, being so essentially different from the plan proposed by the Government, it could not be considered in committee, along with the bill now before the House. It was right that he should state what he knew about Mr. Hare's principle. Many years ago he had the honour of knowing Mr. Hare personally; he was then an equity barrister of great learning, and of great seriousness of thought,—a gentleman whose opinion on subjects that he understood were entitled to great respect. But there was no proof that Mr. Hare had any knowledge of the working of the details of an election, beyond what he had gathered from the authors he cited in his book. The reading of Mr. Hare's book had left on his (the Attorney-General's) mind a very vague and unsatisfactory impression as to the details of working the system, and he had felt that the book might have been written by a philosopher in his study, and that the facts quoted might have been made to prove the advantages of any system of election whatever. In his judgment, Mr. Hare had yet to learn the first principles of representation, as in one portion of his book he had treated the whole representative system of England as resulting from the Crown, as a corporation. Was it creditable that a book laying down so important a principle as this of Mr. Hare's should talk about elections being issued by favour of the Crown. The foundation of the book was, he contended, a false principle—the author treating electors just as chartered guilds. His (the Attorney-General's) theory of the British Constitution was very different from that. Burke and all other writers on the question founded the right of voting upon the natural rights of men, its exercise to be governed and restricted as the Government should choose from time to time. In another part of his book Mr. Hare openly denounced the system of canvassing and of hustings—the system, in fact, of responsibility between members and their constituents. That point was not long since brought before the public, when a former Ministry proposed that candidates should not be required to appear personally before their constituents. That proposition was rejected as soon as it was announced, it being at once recognised that the actual presence of candidates at the hustings was one of the essential and fundamental principles of English elections. He affirmed, therefore, that this writer of a book on constitutional law had made a glaring constitutional mistake. Mr. Hare had elsewhere quoted the well-known passage from Burke, that all political institutions, whether aristocratic or democratic, must proceed from the Crown, and derived therefrom their whole legal effect. He (the Attorney General) maintained that a writer, who took such a position as that, must be ignorant of the simplest alphabet of constitutional law. The passage had been quoted from one of the later works of Mr. Burke, which it was well known were tinged with strong party bias, and were not characterised by that philosophical calmness which pervaded his early works. Another curious passage in Mr. Hare's book was that in which he urged, with much force, for the admission of gentlemen in holy orders to seats in Parliament; a proposition that would not, he thought, add much weight to his system. He might also notice the entire omission from Mr. Hare's book of the celebrated passage from Mr. Burke's address to the electors of Bristol, which laid down one of the first maxims of representative institutions—that there must be a direct personal connection between the member and his constituents. But here was the mistake into which Mr. Hare had fallen—it came into his head that each member represented the whole realm. The member was undoubtedly a member of Parliament for the whole realm, but he could not be said to represent the whole realm. The same system that had found so much favour with the hon. member (Mr. Holden) had already been tried here in a small way; he alluded to the bunching system, through which the bad men were carried in with the good ones. If the representation were to be divided in the way proposed, all confidence between the members and their constituents would be stopped. Under the present arrangement a member represented those who voted against him as much as those who voted for him, and was bound to do all in his power to redress their grievances. But under the system of Mr. Hare all the connection and confidence between members and those who voted against them would be destroyed, and the representation of individuals would merge into the representation of the whole colony. There was another effect which this "bunching system" would have if it were introduced, and that would be that it would put a stop to the expression of the individual opinions of candidates at elections. This, he thought, would be objectionable. (Hear, hear.) The whole effect of the system of Mr. Hare would be to do away with this, and to sweep any such statements completely to the winds. No community, no club, no society had ever placed their representation upon such a basis as this. When Mr. Forster's Electoral Bill was brought forward, it would be remembered that it was proposed that the whole colony should be subdivided into only four or five electorates, and that had been opposed on the ground that it would lead to "bunching." So far as Mr. Hare's system went, it would be found to intrench upon fair and open representation. It would be far safer to go upon the ancient elective system, and not to be led away by any man's theoretical suggestions. With regard to the details of the measure he desired to say a few words. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Merewether had both objected to the bill because they considered it to be a duplicate of the bill introduced into the Assembly, and Sir William Manning had, on the other hand, objected to it because it was different. He should leave the objections of the two hon. members alone, considering that they had been answered by what had fallen from the hon. member on the other side of the House. As regarded the various qualifications which had been proposed, hon. members would do well to bear in mind that what was gained in one respect was lost in another; the larger and wider the basis of the constituency, the greater would be the weight which the Council would have when it happened to disagree with the other House. If it were not arranged on so wide and so liberal an elective basis as the Assembly, that argument would be urged against it. With respect to the suggestion which had been thrown out as to the propriety of having a longer term of rotation for retirement, it was quite clear that that was a mere matter of detail—one that could be settled in committee. It was no argument whatever for referring the bill to a select committee. He altogether denied that the importance of the measure was an argument for so referring the bill. Except as a matter of courtesy the bill would have been initiated in the other House; and what grounds could there have been then for such reason to send it to a select committee? He could not see why the bill should be so disposed of. They had worked hard during this session, and had cleared off several important bills; let them dispose of this. Let them do their best to proceed with it without further loss of time. He took that opportunity, in consequence of what had fallen from the hon. and learned member opposite (Sir W. Manning), to state that he was a firm and conscientious supporter of the bill. He gave it his most sincere support. He believed that if members were elected under such a measure, they would have in that House a body of men who would prove of great benefit to the colony. They would have the advantage of sitting there as having been elected by the people. He never would have become a member of that House, if he had not been already elected by the people a member of the Legislature, before he there took his seat. It would be the happiest day of his life when he again presented himself for the suffrages of the people.

The question was then put, that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question; whereupon the House divided with the following result:—

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Robertson
The Attorney-General } Tellers.
Mr. B. Russell }

Noes, 13.

Dr. Macfarlane	Mr. Butler
Mr. Merewether	W. Russell
Holden	Allen
Sir W. Manning	Kemp
Mr. Watt	Mitchell } Tellers.
Byrnes	Gordon }
Captain Ward	

The question was therefore resolved in the negative.

The amendment was then put, and carried without division.

MEDICAL BILL.

Dr. MACFARLANE moved that the Medical Bill be discharged from the paper, as there was much more important business for this short session. (Hear.)

The bill was discharged accordingly.

RICHMOND BRIDGE COMPANY'S ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. GORDON moved the second reading of this bill, which was to amend an Act passed in 1856. When the first bill was passed it was thought the bridge would cost £6000, but it had actually cost £12,000. The scale of tolls was fixed originally in proportion to the sum it was thought the bridge would cost; but it had been found during the last two years that these tolls would not pay interest on the outlay. The object of the bill was to increase the tolls so as to yield interest not exceeding eight per cent. on the capital invested.

Bill read a second time, and ordered for committal for Wednesday next.

JUDICIAL AND OTHER OFFICES QUALIFICATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into committee for the consideration of the Assembly's message in reference to the above bill.

The message was read as follows:—"The Legislative Assembly having had under consideration the Legislative Council's message, dated the 6th ultimo, requesting its concurrence in certain amendments made by the Council in the Judicial and other Offices Qualification Amendment Bill agrees to the amendment in the Preamble, and the amendments in Clause 1; and disagrees from the amendment which proposes the insertion after Clause 1 of a new clause, to stand Clause 2; because the principle of the bill is to place the Australian upon an equality with the English bar, and the Charter of Justice provides that five years standing shall qualify an English barrister for the office."

Mr. BUTLER moved that the committee do not insist on the amendment.

The PRESIDENT said the amendment had been introduced by him, but as its effect might narrow the choice, he thought it should not be pressed.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING took the same view.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN having reported to the House that the amendment was not insisted on—a message to that effect was sent to the Assembly.

TOBACCO DUTIES BILL.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved the second reading of the Tobacco [illegible] charged upon leaf or unmanufactured tobacco as upon manufactured tobacco, and without wishing to introduce anything like a protective duty, it was obvious that some difference should be made between raw material and the manufactured article. The effect of the tariff had been to destroy the tobacco manufactories of the colony, and also to a great extent to put an end to the cultivation of tobacco in this colony. The object of the bill was to reduce the duty on the unmanufactured article from 2s. to 1s. per lb.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded the motion.

Bill read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.

RIVER MURRAY CUSTOMS' BILL.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that, in moving the second reading of this bill, it would only be necessary to state that for a long time back large quantities of dutiable goods had been crossing the Murray from Victoria into this colony. It would be undesirable to interfere to prevent this, but at the same time it was desirable that the Government should have some means of collecting the duties it ought to receive. The object of the bill was to enable the Government to enter into some fair and equitable arrangement with the Government of Victoria by which these duties might be secured. Border customs had been found at all times objectionable, and there was no hope of their arriving here at the system acted upon in Germany, founded on the basis of population. He did not think there would be any opposition.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded.

Sir W. MANNING thought the bill a very desirable one, and was equally opposed to the establishment of border customs; and, as an instance of the inconvenience, alluded to the States of Italy, each of which formerly had its own customs. He was glad too to be able to infer from this bill that the Victorian Government was likely to meet us fairly.

Mr. GORDON was glad that the Government had taken up the matter and introduced this bill, but he should like to know if any correspondence had been going on with Victoria, and whether this Government was likely to receive the duties which Victoria had been collecting for the last two years. He had understood that the Government of Victoria refused to acknowledge our claims altogether, and he should wish to hear what steps had been taken, and whether we were likely to receive the money which the Victorian Government now withheld.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that there had been considerable negociation. During the last recess his honorable colleague (the Colonial Secretary) visited Victoria, and entered into negotiations, but he was not in a position to treat finally. At first the Government of Victoria did not appear inclined to admit the claim, but not so before he left, when its justice was admitted. So soon as the Government had the power to treat, they would take the best means of securing what was due to this colony.

Mr. HOLDEN feared there would be other similar difficulties, and believed they could only be got over by some federal system for the whole of the colonies.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered for committal for Wednesday next.

SALE OF LIQUORS LICENSING BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole.

Sir W. MANNING moved as an amendment that the bill be re-committed for the consideration of clauses 33, 57, and 64.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING said that it was understood last night that Mr. Allen would take occasion on this motion of making a statement in reference to the Sydney Asylum, which he would not have an opportunity of doing after he was in the chair in Committee.

Mr. ALLEN said that the 57th clause in the present Act was identical with the clause in the former Act, and the Benevolent Asylum in Sydney was thereby entitled to all fines for drunkenness, not only in Sydney but also in those districts where there was no benevolent asylum. There was an amendment proposed, however, which would have the effect of taking away all fines except those inflicted in Sydney; and while the other districts had the means of getting fines from various sources, Sydney was so situated that she could have only the fines imposed in Sydney. The hon. member Mr. Russell had stated last night that the Sydney Asylum did not receive any fines except those imposed in Sydney, but he found from the report of the Benevolent Society that they had received fees and fines from a large number of places, and of which they would be deprived if this amendment was passed. Mr. Russell had stated also that the Sydney Asylum did not receive any persons from Maitland. He had caused a return to be prepared, and he found that since the 1st of January there had been received into the Asylum from the Maitland Hospital 38 men 6 women and 6 children, total 50; from Braidwood 5 men, from Mudgee 3, from Gundagai 2, from Bathurst 1, and on the recommendation of private individuals at Bathurst 6, from Goulburn 1, Carcoar 1, Newcastle 1, Wollongong 1, Picton 1, and Parramatta gaol 1, or 67 in all from country hospitals, besides 105 from the Sydney police, who consisted of the destitute from all parts of the county. Now the Sydney Asylum received nothing from Maitland. The Asylum in Sydney was not confined to Sydney, but was for the whole colony. He had not such perfect information as he desired, but he found that they had now in the house in Sydney 376, and in Liverpool 343. There were also about 114 poor destitute children, lying-in women, also every kind of destitution; there was also an out-door institution, from which about 2500 persons were receiving relief. It was absurd to say that the Sydney Asylum was for Sydney alone. The people from Maitland alone (50) cost the Sydney Asylum 1950. Thus the Sydney Asylum was paying this amount for Maitland. He thought it better that the clause should remain as it was, and let the whole question be settled by the bill proposed to be brought in by the Government.

Mr. B. RUSSELL did not wish to take anything from the Sydney Asylum, but merely to secure what they had hitherto been receiving. He found that Maitland had hitherto received fines from Paterson, Wollombi, Raymond Terrace, and Stroud, either of which had charitable institutions, but sent their poor to the Maitland Hospital. If these fines and fees were taken away, the Maitland Hospital must be closed. As to the number stated to be received from Maitland, he had no doubt the number had been received; but these people did not belong to Maitland, but to all parts of the colony, who merely stopped at Maitland on their way to Sydney. He had heard of a measure of the Government in which it was proposed that all these fees and fines should be paid into the Treasury, and that the Treasurer should apportion them. This showed that the Government did not go with the Sydney Asylum receiving all. He only wished it to be legalised that the Maitland people should receive what they had been in the habit of receiving.

Mr. ROBERTSON pointed out that the clause was precisely the same as that under which the Maitland Hospital had hitherto received. The present state of the law was, perhaps, objectionable, but he did not think that it would be well to interfere with this clause, looking to the state of business, particularly in the other branch of the legislature. The Government proposed to introduce a bill to deal with the whole question of the management of the poor; and this clause would only have a temporary operation.

Mr. KEMP objected to introducing the general question into this bill. A document had recently been laid before the House which showed that some gentlemen had been dealing with large sums of money in a way that they had no right, converting asylums into hospitals, and refusing to assist the poor, although they had large sums in their hands. The general question of the poor was to be dealt with by itself. He hoped that the clause would be adhered to.

Mr. GORDON thought that much more time had been wasted over this matter than it deserved. It appeared to him that the hon member from Maitland merely wished the Council to pass a clause to legalise what they had been hitherto improperly doing.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL pointed out that the sole object of the clause was to keep the legal rights of parties exactly as they were, and it would be apparent that it would be most improper to alter the law when these matters were about to be brought under discussion in a Court of Equity.

The PRESIDENT then put the question, and the House went into committee.

On clause 32. "Lamp to be kept alight."

Mr. RUSSELL urged that the clause ought to provide that the lamp should be kept alight all night.

Sir W. MANNING said the provision would not be required in the city of Sydney. He approved, however, of the hon. member's suggestion, and would accordingly propose the insertion of the following words in the clause—"the whole of each and every night, from sunset to sunrise, except in the city of Sydney."

Mr. GORDON disagreed with the amendment, which would be unjust towards the publicans in the country towns. If, as had been said, one lamp was equal protection to three policemen, there was no place where the protection was so much required as in Sydney.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought it absurd that because one person was lost in the bush after twelve o'clock at night every publican in the country must keep a lamp burning all night. He did not see any necessity for the amendment, and would therefore oppose it.

Sir. W. MANNING thought as so much crime arose from indulgence in drink sold at public-houses, it would not be too much to require that their lamps should burn all night. He was willing, however, to abandon the exception in favour of Sydney.

Mr. ROBERTSON did not think it any great hardship to make the publicans keep their lights in. The lamps were a kind of advertisement to the public-houses. If their business necessitated additional police protection, they should be made to pay for it.

The amendment was thereupon withdrawn, and reintroduced as amended, by the omission of words excepting the city of Sydney from its operation.

The amendment was put and agreed to, and the clause as amended was passed.

Clause 33. Licensed houses to contain certain accommodation.

Put and passed.

Clause 57. Appropriation of drunkards' fines was also carried.

Clause 64. Amends may be awarded against informer preferring groundless charges.

Mr. BUTLER moved that, in the 48th line, the words "be without sufficient ground" be struck out, and the following words inserted—"have been made without sufficient cause."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL defended the wording of the clause. It was an unnecessary alteration, but he did not particularly object to it.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the mistake provided against might possibly have been an honest one, so that some modification was desirable.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the Chairman then left the chair and reported the bill with further amendments to the House. The adoption of the report was ordered to stand an Order of the day for the next sitting day.

The remaining business was postponed.

The House adjourned at five minutes to 10 o'clock p.m. until Wednesday next, at 4 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past three.

SCAB ACT OF 1861.

Mr. RUSDEN asked the Colonial Secretary, "1. Is the Government aware that sheep are now being imported from Victoria for slaughter? 2. And are these sheep inspected and reported upon, according to the 13th section of the Scab in Sheep Act of 1861?"

Mr. COWPER replied: Having communicated with my honorable colleague the Secretary for Lands, I find that he learns, on enquiry, that within the last fortnight or three weeks, some 300 or 350 sheep have arrived from Melbourne in three separate lots. The sheep alluded to were very fat, and no doubt were killed at once. They were not, it is believed, inspected, there being at the present time no inspector formally appointed for the port of Sydney. The inspector last appointed left the colony, and as there was at the time no particular need for such an officer, no successor was appointed. An inspector will, however, be appointed.

INSOLVENCY BILL.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, intimating, in reference to the amendments suggested in the Insolvency Bill, that the Council did not insist on its said amendments.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. WALKER asked the Colonial Secretary, "1. In the event of the proposed Police Bill becoming law, will the members of the present police force be compelled or expected, on pain of any penalty or forfeiture, to join the new force? 2. In the like event, will members of the present Police Force, not wishing to join under the proposed new Act, be expected or required to give three months' notice; and will they be entitled to the gratuity of one month's pay for every year's service not exceeding ten, and a further gratuity of two months' pay for each year served exceeding ten years, and not exceeding fifteen years? 3. In the like event, will members of the Force who are receiving extra pay for length of servitude, upon joining under the proposed new Act, continue to receive it, or will they be reduced to the fixed pay proposed by the new bill? 4. In the like event, is it intended that deserving chief constables will be promoted to any of the new appointments?"

Mr. COWPER replied: 1. In the event of the proposed Police Bill becoming law, the members of the present police force will not be compelled to join the new force. 2. In the event of members of the present police force not wishing to join, under the proposed new Act, the three months' notice will not be required from them; and, if they are incapable from infirmity of mind or body to discharge the duties of their office, they will be entitled to pensions, or gratuities, according to the scale fixed by the 19th clause of the existing Police Act. 3. Extra pay for length of service will not be paid to members of the present police force who join under the proposed bill. The "extra pay" now given to members of the police is not granted under the provisions of any Act of Council, but is a regulation of the Government, and in discontinuing it, a higher rate is proposed in its stead. 4. Deserving chief constables, who are eligible by education and otherwise, will be promoted to the new appointments.

PAPERS.

Mr. COWPER laid upon the table a comparative statement of the various branches of the present police force, and that of the proposed consolidated police under the new Police Regulation Bill. The document was ordered to be printed.

WINDSOR FERRY.

Mr. WALKER asked the Colonial Treasurer, "1. Have the Government concluded any arrangements with Mr. Davis, the lessee of the Windsor Ferry, respecting a reduction of his rent? 2. Do the Government intend reducing the dues demandable at Windsor Ferry, in accordance with petitions presented for that purpose; and if so, when will a proclamation issue? 3. What is the cause of delay in final settlement of the foregoing matters?"

Mr. WEEKES replied: The Government had not concluded any arrangement with Mr. Davis. A settlement was proposed, with the terms of which Mr. Davis concurred, but he has failed to carry it out. 2. It is the intention of the Government to reduce the tolls demandable at the Windsor ferry, and a proclamation will very shortly be issued. 3. The matter has been delayed to enable Mr. Davis to carry out the arrangement for settlement made with him.

DEATH PUNISHMENT FOR RAPE.

Mr. WILSON asked the Colonial Secretary, "1. Has the Government any objections to lay on the table of this House, a copy of all the minutes of the Executive Council, with regard to Martin Shanahan, convicted of the crime of rape—sentenced to death, at Goulburn, in September last—and whose sentence was afterwards commuted by the Government to ten years on the roads? 2. Also, a copy of the minutes of the Executive Council, with regard to the case of William Johnson, convicted of rape, at the same

assizes, and executed at Goulburn, on Tuesday, 3rd December? 3. Also, a copy of the Judge's report to the Executive, in each case?"

Mr. COWPER said there was always an objection to make public documents of this nature. The Government were very unwilling to withhold any information that the House desired, but in the event of the House thinking it necessary that these documents should be produced, he thought they should be moved for in the form of an address. He might state for the information of the hon. member that the reason why Shanahan's sentence was commuted was because the judge who tried the case represented that it was not one in which the extreme penalty of the law, in his opinion, should be carried out; whereas the report, in Johnson's case, was that the crime had been committed under circumstances of great atrocity, and the judge could see no reason for recommending any interference with the sentence.

Mr. WILSON enquired, "Whether the previous conduct of the prisoner in each case had been taken into consideration when deciding on the question of a commutation?"

Mr. COWPER replied that in neither case had the question of previous character been considered. The Executive knew nothing of the character of Johnson until after the execution had taken place.

POLICE RESERVE AT LAMBING FLAT.

Mr. WILSON asked the Colonial Secretary, "Has the Government any objection to lay on the table of this House a copy of all the correspondence that has taken place with the Government concerning the police reserve at Lambing Flat?"

Mr. COWPER replied: None whatever; the return is now being prepared.

ROCKLEY ROAD.

Mr. DRIVER asked the Colonial Secretary, "When the returns relative to the Rockley Road, ordered by this House on the 22nd October last, will be laid upon the table?"

Mr. COWPER said he hoped this return would be ready next week.

PETITION.

Mr. LUCAS presented a petition from 290 residents of Albury and adjoining localities in the Victorian territory, setting forth that as they have little to expect in the shape of railway extension from the Victorian Government, and as they believe the Sydney Ministry far superior to that of their own colony—(laughter)—they pray that measures may be taken for extending the Great Southern Railway to the southern border of New South Wales.

Petition received.

POLICE REGULATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, the order of the day for committal of the Police Regulation Bill was postponed until Monday next.

SUPPLY.

The House resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

The first Estimate put was for railways.

General Establishment.—Salaries:

Commissioner for Railways (provided for under "Department of Public Works.")

Accountant	£500 0 0
Chief Clerk	400 0 0
Clerk	300 0 0
Clerks, at £250	500 0 0
Ditto, at £200	400 0 0
Clerks, at £180	540 0 0
Storekeeper	300 0 0
Foreman of stores	200 0 0
Ticket printer	200 0 0
Messenger	100 0 0
Assistant engineer for trial surveys	600 0 0
Ditto ditto	500 0 0
Clerk to Engineer-in-Chief, addition to salary	......
Assistant clerk	......
	£4,540 0 0

Contingencies:

Travelling expenses	£100 0 0
Incidental expenses	100 0 0

Mr. DALGLEISH, believing that one of the officers employed in connection with the stores could be dispensed with, moved the omission of the item of £300, the salary put down for the storekeeper.

Question resolved in the negative by 21 to 7.

The item for the salary of foreman of stores was withdrawn with a view to fresh arrangements.

Mr. DALGLEISH moved the omission of the items as salaries for assistant engineers for trial surveys. He believed that there were no trial surveys now in progress; and as the surveys of the lines to Goulburn, Bathurst, Windsor, Muswellbrook, and of the Morpeth and Maitland line were completed, he did not see why these salaries should remain upon the Estimates. He should think that when the House voted money by the million for the construction of lines, they did not expect to be called upon for these salaries as extras.

Mr. ARNOLD stated that, although these trial surveys were to a great extent completed to Goulburn, Bathurst, and Muswellbrook, yet they were not sufficiently completed to be passed into the hands of the contractors. The House intended, too, that lines should be extended ultimately to Bathurst and Armidale, and there was as yet no trial survey on the Northern line beyond Muswellbrook. He had come to the conclusion, on the statements of the Engineer-in-Chief, that these officers were necessary to work up the plans made, or in course of being made.

Mr. DANGAR saw no reason why the North should not have trial surveys as well as the South and West, and he trusted that by next session the House would be in pos- [illegible] had the plans of the Southern and Western [illegible]

Mr. DALGLEISH thought the Secretary for Works was misleading the committee in stating that these salaries should remain on the estimates because the surveys were not completed; these men had nothing to do with working up the surveys of the lines into plans.

The omission of the item was negatived by a large majority, and the whole vote put and agreed to.

Mr. ARNOLD moved the following vote:—

Existing Lines.—Establishment. (69 miles.)

Salaries.

Engineer and locomotive superintendent...	£550 0 0
Engineer of permanent way and works	—
Traffic manager, Southern and Western Lines	500 0 0
Traffic manager, Northern Line	500 0 0
Locomotive foreman	400 0 0
Ditto	300 0 0
Inspectors of ways and works, at £275	550 0 0
Station masters—7 at £250, 7 at £300, 2 at £175, 2 at £150	4850 0 0
Goods clerk	200 0 0
Contingent sum to cover 1 per cent. on net receipts to managers	—
Storekeeper, &c. (North)	200 0 0
Contingencies.	
Working expenses of 69 miles of railway, and extensions to be opened during 1862, including maintenance of way and works, wages to workmen, stores, and incidental expenses...	63,000 0 0
Total	71,050 0 0

Mr. ARNOLD read a lengthy statement of the particulars of the last item of the above vote, stating that it was found to be more convenient to take the vote in this way, as sometimes the amount voted was too little in one matter and too much in another, and by taking them together the deficiency in the one case could be made up by the surplus in another.

Mr. DALGLEISH took exception to this mode of framing the estimate, since there were a large number of salaries included in it that ought to come under the revision of the House in the same way as all other salaries. No doubt there was a great deal of the non-payment of our lines attributable to this way of heaping salaries together, and paying them without any check from members of this House. Parliament ought to know the way in which every penny was expended, and if they did not, they would never make their railways paying lines. This item of contingencies was growing year by year. Last year they amounted to £37,000, this year to £63,000, and if this system were to be continued they would soon have the whole Estimates brought down in a lump in the same way.

Mr. STEWART asked whether the trial of the tramways had been successful.

Mr. ARNOLD: To a certain extent it had not been so.

Mr. PIDDINGTON, in reference to the salary of the traffic managers, wished to know whether the payment of these gentlemen by the one per cent. commission on net receipts, was to be abandoned; and also why the salaries were equalised, since the responsibility of the manager on the Southern line was much greater than that of the manager of the Northern line.

Mr. ARNOLD said it had been considered more advisable to pay these officers by a fixed rate, as it was exceedingly difficult amongst other things, to say what these gentlemen really were entitled to. As to the equalising of the salaries, the duties on the Northern line were even more arduous and more responsible than on the Southern line, owing to the exigencies of the coal trade, and the occasional recurrence of floods in the Hunter.

Mr. PIDDINGTON wished to know what were the receipts on the two lines.

Mr. ARNOLD: It was infinitely larger on the Southern than on the Northern line.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: Then there was a manifest injustice on the face of the proposal.

Mr. ARNOLD: Besides this there were other matters that it was not advisable to mention publicly; but this he might say, that any reduction of the salary of the Northern inspector would be looked upon as a grievance by the Southern inspector.

Mr. PIDDINGTON could not really understand this. The man who collected £50,000 for the public ought to be better paid than the man who received only £20,000.

Mr. ARNOLD would again say that there were circumstances in this case which had led to this arrangement, and which he was not in a position to explain. He might, however, mention that this gentleman had been selected on account of his peculiar qualifications for this office, and for his ability to deal with the line in cases of emergency, without the necessity of referring to the Engineer-in-Chief. His having been selected on that account, and placed in such a position at the North, it would not be fair to him to reduce his salary merely because he was placed there for the convenience of the Government.

Mr. FORSTER was inclined to demur to the principle laid down by the hon. Secretary for Works in reference to the expenditure for contingencies. He thought it better for the Executive Government—providing the sum was not very large—to exercise their own discretion, even without the authority of the House, the Ministers knowing well that they must give an explanation afterwards to the House. He should not take the trouble of asking for explanations which, when given verbally, were difficult to follow, and which he (Mr. Forster) could seldom understand.

Mr. ARNOLD: The Government did not regularly pay the same wages, but according to the rates at which men could be obtained at the time their services were required. If the House determined that the salaries should be voted by the year it would lead to considerable inconvenience, as men would be dissatisfied unless they obtained wages at the rates voted.

Mr. FORSTER said that the voting of a sum of money by the House for salaries did not imply the right the hon. member had inferred. No public servant had a right to the salary attaching to the office. It was the duty of the Government to make the best bargain they could for the public.

Mr. DALGLEISH desired to know in what way the Engineer of Way and Works occupied his time. He thought no duties could be pointed out which would justify the continuance of this office at so large a salary, and did not see how the officer could fill up his time except by riding backwards and forwards on the engine. He believed he was a mere "drone" in every sense of the term; but thought some other office might be found for him where he would have something to do that would be of service to the country. He moved that the item of £550 be omitted.

The amendment was put and negatived without discussion on a division of 31 to 4: the minority being Mr. Piddington, Mr. Sadleir, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Dalgleish.

Mr. DALGLEISH asked what was the reason the locomotive foreman received only £350 per annum. This officer had good reason to complain of the course pursued in reference to him.

Mr. ARNOLD: If this officer had any cause of complaint, it would have been the more proper course for him to have made it to the head of his department, and not to the hon. member. (Hear, hear.) This officer received his present office as a promotion, and he believed he received also at the same time an increase of salary.

Mr. DALGLEISH, in explanation, said this officer had not complained to him in any way.

Mr. HOLT: The salaries were not voted to any particular officer but to the office. If, however, the Government had the power to reduce the amounts voted, the salary of any officer who made himself obnoxious to the head of his department might be at once reduced. Did the honorable Secretary for Works consider that he had the power of reducing any salaries voted by the House.

Mr. ARNOLD: The Executive Government have the power of appointing officers, and of fixing their salaries within the amounts voted by Parliament.

Mr. HOLT: And of reducing them?

Mr. ARNOLD: I consider that they have complete control over their officers in every respect.

Mr. HOLT: Could the hon. Secretary for Works decrease the salary of his under secretary?

Mr. ARNOLD: The Executive Government could, no question about it.

Mr. LUCAS: Here was an officer put down at £400 who received but £350. The £50 he supposed, if voted, would at some future time be brought up under the head of savings. He would therefore move that the item be reduced by £50.

Mr. DALGLEISH hoped the hon. member would withdraw his motion, and thought it was a gross act of injustice to treat this man in the way he had been.

Mr. LUCAS said, if this man was to have £400 a year he would not propose to cut down, but if he was only to have £350, he did not think the House should vote more than that sum.

Mr. HAY said it appeared that this gentleman had lately been appointed to this office, and it was not unusual to make such appointments at a reduction, but when his capabilities were ascertained, and the Government were satisfied that he was able to fill the office, then he thought the person should get the full salary; or if that were not done, that not more than the salary given should be asked of this House.

Mr. ARNOLD thought it was not too much to trust the Government with. He admitted that this gentleman was very capable, and he might get the full salary, but he would not pledge himself to it. He thought that gentlemen newly coming into office should not get the full salary until it was ascertained that they were capable for the office; he therefore thought this power should be left in the hands of their superior officers.

Mr. HAY contended if they were satisfied that this gentleman was capable for the office, the Government should not ask of the House a larger sum than he was to receive.

Mr. ARNOLD thought if this gentleman felt he was entitled to a higher salary, he should have applied to the head of his department, instead of going round to hon. members, and he would then have made enquiries if he was entitled to the emolument.

Mr. DALGLEISH said the way he had learnt the difference of this gentleman's salary, was from the statistical register.

The amendment was put and negatived.

After a few remarks from Mr. HOLROYD, the motion was put and carried.

Mr. ARNOLD next moved the following vote:—

To be raised by loan.

Valuation of land:

Valuator	£600 0 0
Travelling expenses	150 0 0
	£750 0 0

The hon. member entered into an explanation of the item, and of the duties of the officer in question, and went on to argue that inasmuch as the construction of railways by loan was a principle that had been repeatedly affirmed, there could be no valid objection to the payment by loan of salaries which necessarily constituted part of the expense of those works.

Mr. HOLT objected to a paltry item like this being set down as intended to be raised by loan. Such a procedure was calculated to damage the credit of the colony, and he [illegible] valuator. Considering the small pace at which our railways were progressing, such an officer could not possibly be employed more than a few days in a month, and it would be better to call in a valuator at two guineas a-day when required.

Mr. ARNOLD observed that it was found desirable to have a valuator who was responsible to the Government, and in whose judgment and integrity they could depend. With regard to being employed, this officer's time was fully taken up, in dealing with the claims for compensation, which had accumulated since railways were commenced, and which were continually increasing.

Mr. HAY approved of the principle that the Government should have a competent valuator attached to the railway department—such an appointment being necessary in order to prevent the public from being cheated or imposed upon in regard to claims for compensation. He was glad to find that they had not proposed to have two valuators as they did last session, on the absurd principle that by setting the one against the other, the Government would effectually guard themselves against imposition. He thought at the time this was a very clumsy expedient, and he was glad to find the hon. Secretary had satisfied himself that there was no necessity for repeating the experiment.

Mr. DALGLEISH contended that there was no necessity for such a mode of procedure as the hon. Secretary for Works had attempted to justify. The general estimate of each railway was submitted at so many hundred thousand pounds, or so much per mile, and these sums should include all salaries and all expenses for each line. He saw no necessity for putting down salaries to be paid by loan, when the whole expense was included, or should be included, in the original estimate.

Mr. FORSTER expressed his decided objection to the use of the words "to be raised by loan" in these Estimates, and he should vote against every item to which they were appended; not that he meant to say he was opposed to having certain loans for the public service, but he was opposed to our financial arrangements being made with a view to the extension of our loans any further. He thought it his duty to take a stand upon the principle of paying railway officials by loan; and secondly, against the extension of loans beyond the point to which we had gone. If every service in connexion with railways was to be necessarily provided for by loan, they might as well provide for the whole public service by loan. It was evident that the general principle of expending upon public works money raised by loan was that such money should be applied to the actual works, perhaps including some inconsiderably small salaries, but not to superior salaries, which latter system they were now extending.

Mr. SADLEIR supported the estimate, being of opinion that it was best to have a salaried and permanently employed officer, rather than have him paid so much per day, nor did he think the salary too high. He agreed with the Secretary for Works that this service was properly included in that expenditure upon public works which was to be provided for by loan.

Mr. HOLROYD said if the Secretary for Lands did not strike out the words "to be raised by loan," he should vote against these items. Salaries ought to be charged on the general revenue. It would be just as consistent to ask that all the services, including salaries of the Electric Telegraph and Roads departments, be raised by loan. Where the money to pay the interest upon our constantly increasing loans was to come from, seeing that the state of the revenue afforded no hopes of improvement, he could not see.

Mr. DICKSON could hardly support the vote as proposed to be raised by loan, as it was rather for the support of a Government department than for railway extension. If every department that took part in proposed railway extension were to have a proportion of their expenses paid out of loans, then there would not be a single department that would not be able to claim its share.

Mr. RUSDEN agreed that it was a dangerous innovation to raise salaries by loan. In a young country like this it was necessary to borrow money for public works, but beyond this they ought not to go. He did not intend to vote against the salary, because no doubt it was required; but he was of opinion that it ought to be charged to general revenue.

Mr. HOLT thought the only question was, whether this salary was required, and that was all.

Mr. ARNOLD pointed out that this was only a very small item in a very large whole, and looked at as being essentially necessary to the judicious outlay of the large amount proposed to be borrowed was very legitimately chargeable to the loans account. As to the remarks of the hon. member for Maitland East, it was very easy to draw the line where the liability of this account was to cease; for it could be drawn where the department ceased to be essentially necessary to the proper expenditure of the money borrowed.

Mr. HOLT, as a matter of explanation, said he did not object to the borrowing of money. All he contended for was, that they ought to be quite as careful in the expenditure of borrowed money as of the ordinary revenue of the country.

Mr. LEARY supported the item, not pledging himself to the borrowing of money for the purpose.

Mr. COWPER said the salaries of these officers must of necessity be raised by loan, and the principle was a correct one. In putting the items on the Estimates in this way the object was to get the sanction of the House to the salaries proposed. If the House voted the £1,707,134 it would be quite competent for the Government to pay these officers out of that money. The Government in fact were blamed for being too explicit.

Mr. HOSKINS said it was not a matter of necessity that these salaries should be paid out of a fund to be raised by loan. The hon. Colonial Secretary had stated that the principle was a correct one but he had not demonstrated it. There was a good deal of difference between borrowing money for the construction of public works and borrowing money to pay the salaries of officers to overlook those works. He thought the time had arrived when we ought to put a stop to the payment of salaries out of money raised by loan, if it were only to preserve our credit. If the Government were to pay salaries out of the money raised by loan for the construction of public works they could employ as many officers as they pleased.

Mr. DALGLEISH considered that this was a vote supplementary of the sums put down for the construction of works. He thought a schedule of prices ought to be agreed to, and that payments should be taken from the sums thus put down for the construction of works. It was ridiculous to say that salaries should not be paid from sums raised by loan.

Mr. WILSON replied to some of the observations of the hon. member who had just sat down. He thought hon. members ought to do what they thought to be their duty, and leave the responsibility, if there should be any, with the Government. He desired to know who the travelling expenses were asked for. He believed there were different scales of travelling expenses allowed, that some were supposed to be able to travel for 5s. per day, while others received as high as two guineas. He would try and equalise those travelling expenses. With the view of reducing travelling expenses to a guinea a-day, he would move that the item of travelling expenses be reduced to £75.

After some observations from Mr. REDMAN, who said expenses varied in different localities, and that he had paid as much as 10s. a-night for his horse on one occasion, and one shilling a-pint for oats on another.

Mr. TERRY explained that he had travelled at much more reasonable rates.

Mr. ARNOLD said the officers in his department were paid travelling expenses in this way: Superior officers—(heads of branches) £2 per day. The next grade were paid £1 10s. per day, and the third 12s. per day, and the actual cost of conveyance.

Mr. HOLROYD never understood how these expenses were regulated until his attention was called to it on the Maitland circuit. He found the District Court Judge was allowed £2 10s per diem for travelling expenses, the Crown Prosecutor £2 2s., and the clerk of the Peace 30s. Now he thought these travelling expenses should be regulated. And he was told that one District Court Judge saved money out of his travelling expenses. He asked hon. members to compare these rates with what a policeman was allowed for travelling, and he thought he had quite as capacious a stomach, and yet he received only 1s 6d. a day. He contended, therefore, that the travelling expenses of all the officials should be regulated on a certain scale.

Mr. DANGAR thought the only way they could reduce the Estimates was by reducing the amount put down for travelling and other incidental expenses, because they found that they could not succeed in reducing salaries. He contended that the rates allowed for travelling were excessive, and should be reduced. They had all promised retrenchment, and yet, he asked, how were they carrying out this promise, when he found that so few members attended in their places while they were voting these large sums of money? He should support the amendment.

Mr. SADLEIR thought the hon. member had acted very inconsistently in the course he had taken. He remembered, when he was at the head of a department, he only got 5s. a day for travelling expenses, and, as he thought £1 a day sufficient, he should vote for the amendment.

Mr. ARNOLD said if they did not allow a sufficient sum for conveyance, these persons would have to walk, and would consequently take more days in performing what they had to do, therefore, there would not be any saving by adopting this course.

Mr. FORSTER said the hon. member had defended the vote on the ground that it had been proposed by one of his (Mr. Forster's) colleagues, but he might say in those days things were more prosperous than they now were. He thought £1 a day was sufficient for travelling expenses, and stated that he himself had travelled to Queanbeyan at that rate, and had lived well all the time. The objection he had to this amendment was, that although they might reduce this sum, the Government would allow the same rates as they did at present. As he, however, thought the sum proposed of a guinea a day was sufficient, he should support the amendment.

Dr. LANG had travelled a great deal in the country, and thought a guinea a day was ample for the travelling expenses.

Mr. ROTTON pointed out that these persons generally had to hire a horse, and this alone cost them a guinea a day. He thought the sum was put down not that the officials should make any gain by it, but that they might be saved from any loss. He had found on the road he generally travelled, that his expenses averaged 25s. a-day, and as their travelling was of a peculiar character he did not believe they could save anything out of the sum allowed them.

Mr. HART supported the amendment, and pointed out that the Postal Inspector received £500 a-year, and had to find his own travelling expenses. He found that during the year he went nearly two thousand miles, and he did not believe the traffic inspector would have to go such a distance. He also alluded to the small sum that was [illegible] for travelling expenses, and contended if they had any [illegible] should support the amendment.

Mr. DALGLEISH should support the amendment. He found that the valuators were allowed 30s. per day for travelling expenses when in the field, and yet it was proposed to give them £2 a-day.

Mr. LUCAS hoped the House would pass the amendment, and considered a guinea a day was ample allowance for travelling expenses. The police were only allowed 2s. a day, but he believed the amount given to the inferior officers was too little.

Mr. ARNOLD thought if it was to be laid down as a principle that no more should be voted than was actually necessary, one shilling a day might be considered sufficient. Mere travelling might be done very cheaply indeed, as a man could sleep out under a blanket and live upon bandicoot. He did not believe, however, that the House would desire to reduce public officers to such an extremity of economy as this.

Mr. CUMMINGS considered that one guinea a day was a very handsome allowance for travelling expenses in a country like this, and he should therefore vote for the reduction.

Mr. REDMAN supported the original motion, on the ground that, although under ordinary circumstances a guinea might be considered reasonable, there were cases in which the hire of horses or vehicles might be necessary. The allowance was only given, it must be remembered, while the officer was actually travelling, and the amount after all was not worth the waste of time which the discussion had occasioned.

Mr. HOLT thought the matter was one which might very well be left to the discretion of the Government, as the allowance must be presumed to vary with circumstances.

Mr. PIDDINGTON supported the reduction. He considered a guinea a day quite sufficient to maintain the dignity of any subordinate officer while travelling; and could not understand why, in such matters, there should exist that distinction of grades which the Secretary for Works had described as existing in this department.

Mr. HOSKINS should vote for the estimate as moved, considering that the salary was not excessive in the case of an officer who had such delicate and important duties to perform. He was also of opinion that the amount set down for travelling expenses was not excessive. No competent person would think of accepting such an office at £600 a year, if he had to defray his own travelling expenses, as some hon. members suggested should be the case.

Mr. HART observed that the second valuator (a gentleman in whom the Government and the public had as much confidence as in the present officer), received only £400 a year. It was not the case, therefore, that there would be a difficulty in finding competent persons to take such an office at less than £600 per annum.

Mr. ARNOLD remarked that the second valuator spoken of was only partially employed, and had the right of private practice, which was not the case with the officer now under consideration.

The question for reducing the estimate by the sum of £75, was then put, and carried on the following division:—

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Wilson	Mr. Holroyd	Mr. Piddington
Raper	Lackey	Morrice
Hart	Cummings	Lewis
Allen	Dangar	Walker
Terry	Gray	Dr. Lang
Alexander	Cunneen	Mr. Dalgleish } Tellers.
Forster	Sadleir	Lucas

Noes, 21.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Smart	Mr. Rusden
Weekes	Love	Rotton
Arnold	Daniel	Mate
Cowper, junr.	Faucett	Dickson
Markham	Dick	Hay
T. Garrett	Flett	Redman } Tellers.
Holt	Hoskins	Driver

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the ayes.

The question upon the reduced estimate being put, the Chairman declared in favour of the ayes, but a dispute arose as to whether there had been any voices for the ayes, the Chairman admitting that he did not hear any. He added that if there were no voices for the ayes, according to rule of Parliament, no division could take place. It was stated on the other side, that voices for the ayes had been heard (though no one asserted that he had given such a voice), whereupon the Chairman proceeded to take a division, which resulted as under: (Mr. Wilson, who characterised it as sham division taking his place in the centre of the cross benches, and declining to take a seat on either side.)

Ayes, 35.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Gray	Mr. Dick
Arnold	Alexander	Cunneen
Weekes	Lewis	Holt
Cowper, jun.	Daniel	Dangar
Driver	Hoskins	Morrice
Markham	Hay	Mate
Walker	Lackey	Lang
Love	Cummings	Rotton
Dalgleish	Faucett	Flett
Sadleir	Piddington	T. Garrett }
Dickson	Wilson	Redman
Smart	Raper	Tellers.

Noes, 9.

Mr. Wilson	Mr. Terry	Mr. Rusden
Leary	Allen	Lucas } Tellers.
Hart	Holroyd	Forster

The tellers not agreeing on which side Mr. Wilson's vote was to be taken, counted him on both sides, which circumstance being intimated to the Chairman, he suggested that it be referred as a point of order to the House.

On the motion of Mr. GARRETT the point of order was referred to the House, and after some discussion upon it,

Mr. SPEAKER stated that in accordance with the rule of the House of Commons every member present when a question was put was bound to vote on one side or the other.

On being called upon to determine which way he would vote Mr. Wilson decided for the ayes, and on the committee resuming the question was declared to be carried in the affirmative.

The next Estimate was for—

Works in Progress—Authorised Extensions.

Salaries.

Engineer-in-chief	£1500 0 0
Assistant engineer	700 0 0
Assistant engineer	500 0 0
Draftsman	500 0 0
2 ditto at £350	700 0 0
2 assistant draftsmen	312 0 0
Clerk	300 0 0
Assistant clerk	100 0 0
2 inspectors of way and works	800 0 0
2 inspectors of bridges and works	626 0 0
	£6038 0 0

Agreed to without discussion, on a division showing 37 to 6.

The following vote was then moved:—

Contingencies:

Travelling expenses	£800 0 0
Horse equipment and forage allowance for two inspectors, at 4s. per diem each	146 0 0
Incidental expenses	200 0 0
Contingent sum to provide such further assistance as may be required	2000 0 0
	£3146 0 0

Mr. HOSKINS wished to know how it was that the amount for travelling expenses was double what was voted last year.

Mr. ARNOLD said it was because the Government believed it to be necessary.

Mr. HOSKINS could not conceive it to be necessary, seeing that no additional officers had been appointed. He should move the reduction of the £800 to £400.

Mr. DALGLEISH thought that £1 a day was quite sufficient for travelling expenses, and with that object should support the amendment.

Mr. ARNOLD said he had already told the House the rates that the Executive Government had determined upon paying for travelling expenses, and if they disagreed from it they ought to pass a resolution to that effect, stating the amount that they considered ought to be paid. If this were done, no doubt the Executive Council would give it every consideration. But this reduction of the vote by one half would not have the effect that the hon. member imagined; since, though the reduction might be carried, it did not follow that therefore a majority of the House was in favour of reducing the allowance for travelling expenses.

Mr. WILSON considered that as it was the intention of many hon. members to follow up these votes in committee by moving resolutions in the House, there could be no impropriety in their now voting for the reduction.

The committee divided upon Mr. Hoskins' amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 28 to 16.

Mr. SADLEIR moved that the whole item for contingencies, £2000, be omitted.

Mr. DICKSON said it was almost useless to make this motion, since a majority of the House seemed determined to place something like a quarter of a million in the hands of the Government to dispose of, without giving an account for any one shilling spent.

Mr. HOLROYD thought it was time that these contingencies were abolished as, after every expense that was likely to arise in every department, there was put down a large sum for contingencies.

Mr. COWPER explained that these amounts could only be expended in a particular way, and for certain services that came under the head of contingencies. The Government could not appropriate these sums in any other than the way laid down. In the present case this amount could only be appropriated for "such further assistance as might be required," and for this only would the Auditor-General pass the expenditure.

After some further observations from Mr. SADLEIR and Mr. DALGLEISH,

Mr. ARNOLD said that if the House refused to vote this amount, the Government would have the power to expend it out of the votes which he apprehended would shortly be voted for further extensions. It was because the Government believed it to be the wish of the House that they should control, as far as they possibly could without inconvenience to the public service, the salaries that might be given, that the Government had placed these items on the Estimates. If the House did not sanction this vote, it would be competent for the Government to pay whatever salaries they might think necessary out of the money voted for extensions.

Mr. HOLROYD opposed the vote, maintaining that no light had been thrown on the matter, either by the Colonial Secretary or the hon. Minister for Works.

Mr. DICKSON objected to these contingent votes on account of the utter impossibility of obtaining any information in reference to the manner in which the money was expended.

Dr. LANG supported the vote.

Mr. SADLEIR supported the motion for reduction.

The question that the £2000 be omitted was then put and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 14.

Mr. Hoskins	Mr. Macleay	Mr. Rusden
Holroyd	Wilson	Stewart
Sadleir	Forster	Dickson
Allen	Windeyer	Dalgleish } Tellers.
Lucas	Lewis	

Noes, 33.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Weekes	Mr. Cummings
Redman	Smart	Hart
Holt	Alexander	Cowper, jun.
Flett	Markham	Piddington
Morrice	Faucett	Terry
Gray	Leary	Cunneen
Dangar	Walker	Raper
Lackey	Rotton	Mate
Love	Dr. Lang	Driver
Buchanan	Mr. T. Garrett	Dick
Daniel	Arnold	Morris } Tellers.

The estimate was then put and passed on a division of 35 to 11.

Mr. ARNOLD said the next estimate was £1,697,134 for proposed extensions. (Hear, hear.) He did not know whether hon. members would like to swallow the whole of it at once, or to take it in smaller portions. (Laughter, cries of "hear, hear," "homoeopathically," "adjourn," "the Government will take it anyhow," &c.) If he moved the whole amount at once, it would be competent for any hon. member, if he desired to do so, to move an amendment on any particular item.

Mr. HART suggested that it would be better to take the items seriatim.

Mr. ROTTON: A supplementary estimate had been sent down containing the sum of £250,000 for the Western line, and a like sum for the Northern line. It was the order of the House that that Estimate should be considered with the general Estimates, and he apprehended this was the proper time to take them into consideration.

Mr. ARNOLD: The hon. member for East Macquarie had no doubt immortalised himself by getting these sums placed on the Estimates, but the rule was with regard to new Estimates the same as that which applied to the proposition to insert new clauses in a bill—after the other clauses had been considered.

Mr. CUMMINGS: After the whole of the Estimates? (Laughter.)

Mr. PIDDINGTON: Was this a question of order or a question for the Executive?

Mr. FORSTER: It was a Western point of order. (Laughter.)

Mr. ARNOLD: Perhaps it might have been the intention to smuggle it in, but the hon. member from the Western districts had spoiled the intention. He was afraid it could not be done. (Laughter, "sold," and hear, hear.)

Mr. WISDOM ruled that the "additional" estimate referred to could not now be taken into consideration.

Mr. CUMMINGS thought that the Western and Northern extension could be taken into consideration with this estimate. He had asked the Minister for Works to take it at the same time, and he had made a sort of objection. He also spoke to the Chairman of Committees, and he thought that after the estimate of the Public Works had been gone through this estimate could be taken into consideration.

The CHAIRMAN said, when he expressed his opinion to-day, he had not considered the order of the House, but he found that the order was, that the proposed extensions to the Western and Northern districts were to be taken into consideration in Supply.

Mr. FORSTER suggested to the Minister to postpone the item, so that the Western and Northern extensions might be considered at the same time.

Mr. ARNOLD said the Government wished that all these lines should be considered at the same time, but they must follow the order of the committee.

Mr. CUMMINGS again addressed the House in favour of considering the Western extension now.

Mr. FAUCETT suggested that the hon. member had better take the place of the Minister of Works for to-night. (Laughter.)

Mr. CUMMINGS said he thought he was as qualified to fill the office of Minister of Works as the hon. member was to fill that of Attorney-General. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. ARNOLD moved that the sum of £20,000 be voted for extension of the Northern line to terminus at Morpeth. Hon. members knew the grounds on which it was proposed and the objections that were made to it. The main ground on which it was brought forward again was on account of the expediency of constructing this line as one of the termini to the Great Northern line; but this proposal had been rejected on a former occasion with a view to enable those persons who were interested to construct it by bill. They had now, however, evidence to convince them that there was no probability of getting that bill through the House, because the opposition to the bill was fiercer than it was to the proposal of the Government. He thought hon. members would admit that this line ought to be constructed, because there was a larger population in this district, which was within an area of five miles, than any other in the colony. He therefore thought they should be allowed either out of their own funds or the public funds to avail themselves of the best mode of communication with the point they wished to reach. If hon. members imagined that he proposed this line with a view to the special interest of Morpeth, he denied it, and contended that he did it for the benefit of the North, and because these people who desired to avail themselves of this terminus to the Northern line was the only one which was of any use to them. If hon. members considered the small cost of constructing this line, and that the traffic would be payable, and the difficulties of arrangement between the Government and a private company, he thought, they would see the necessity of the Government making this line. The proof that this would be a paying line was the fact that, in these depressed times, persons were willing to come and take shares in this line in order that it might be brought into existence in as short a time as possible. They had heard arguments of the competing character of the line, and that it would affect the main line; but even supposing it were a competing line, it was most inequitable for the Government to deprive one part of the country of the advantages which they were willing with their own capital to do for themselves. It was not on the ground of the peculiar interests of Morpeth, but on the ground of the interests of the Northern interior, for whose benefit this railway was to be constructed, that he desired this railway should be constructed by the Government instead of a private company. He said this scheme was for the benefit of the settlers in the Northern interior, who wished to have the benefit of bringing their goods to the nearest port for shipment. That was the object of the bill, and he believed there was no probability of its passing this session; he therefore trusted the committee would consent to the Government constructing this short line of railway.

Mr. WINDEYER said he had charge of the bill to construct this railway by a private company, and he wished to say so far as this company was concerned there was no foundation for any of the insinuations that were thrown out the other night that this company had any wish for the Government to take this matter out of their hands, or any ground of collusion between the Government and this company. He thought the speech of the Minister of Works was in favour of this work being carried out by private enterprise, and he had heard nothing to induce him to alter his opinion that if they found a number of gentlemen willing to carry out this work, why should they spend £20,000 in doing what those gentlemen were willing to do? He had heard no argument except that it was likely to be a paying line, and that it might cause some inconvenience in consequence of its connection with the main trunk line in settling the accounts between the company and the Government. As to its being a paying line, if this argument was to prevail, the Government ought to construct every branch line where the owners of the adjacent property wished to run into the main, and they might as well construct the sidelings to the collieries. As to the settlement of the accounts, if this difficulty prevailed, it prevailed with every person who was allowed to connect a line with the main trunk line. He did not agree with the Minister for Works that there was no probability of passing this bill, and if anybody was to blame for it not passing, it was the Government themselves in endeavouring to bring the session to a sudden termination. As there were only two or three clauses of the bill remaining to be considered which were likely to provoke discussion, he saw no reason why the measure should not be passed during the present session, short as the time was, and there was no ground for believing that it would meet with any opposition in the other House. He (Mr. Windeyer) had only risen for the purpose of stating on behalf of the company, that they were no parties to the placing of this money on the Estimates. They had up to the present time given every evidence of their desire to proceed with the construction of the line; and being satisfied as to the *bona fides* of the intention, the House, he submitted, should encourage private enterprises such as this.

Mr. HOLROYD said he should like to know from the Secretary for Works, before the discussion was proceeded with, first, whether it was intended to withdraw any of these items for proposed extensions; and secondly, if the Government considered, in the event of the vote being passed, that they were in a position to spend £1,690,000 on railway construction next year?

Mr. ARNOLD replied that there was sufficient labour available to permit of them spending this £20,000, and they did not intend to withdraw any of the items.

Mr. FAUCETT deprecated the principle of the Government proceeding with branch lines, and contended that all their efforts should be confined to the main trunk lines, and that these should be gone on with one by one till completed. By leaving this branch line to be supplied by private enterprise, they would be furnished with a complete answer to any future application for branch lines; whereas if the Government constructed it, it was probable they would have applications from various localities for similar works. He could not understand what principle they would be acting on if they were to assent to the motion of the Secretary for Works on the present occasion.

Dr. LANG supported the vote as proposed, contending that it was neither a branch nor a competing line, and that its possession by a private company would be a virtual monopoly of the Great Northern line, to the detriment of the public interests generally. He had voted for the bill before in the view that the Government had abandoned their intention of constructing it, but seeing that the project had been merely in abeyance, he felt justified in holding to the opinion he had entertained all along, that a line like this, which led to a natural and recognised terminus of the Northern Railway, ought to be constructed by the Government.

Mr. REDMAN advocated the construction of the line by the company, but at the same time expressed his intention of not consenting to several provisions embodied in the bill, more especially with reference to the twenty-five years' purchase—a proposal which he looked upon as preposterous in the extreme.

Mr. PIDDINGTON vindicated his opposition to the Maitland and Morpeth Railway Bill by contrasting the course he had adopted with the inconsistency of those hon. members who so warmly supported that measure, but were now ready to abandon it in favour of the Government proposal. He questioned the correctness of Dr. Lang's assumption that Morpeth was actually at the head of the navigation; but if it were, such was not likely to be the case for many years. He (Mr. Piddington) did not object to this line of two miles and a half as a branch line, but as a mere excrescence—and how it could be held to be a great enterprise he could not conceive. The whole expectations of making it a paying enterprise were dependent upon what traffic it might divert from the Great Northern line. He believed the thing was a job whether undertaken by the Government or by a private company; and, after hearing a little more discussion, he should endeavour to vote for that course which appeared to him to give the least objectionable shape to the job.

Mr. BUCHANAN thought every man of reason and common sense must see just reason for the construction of this line; to him it was a matter of perfect moonshine who constructed it—the Government or a private company. His anxious desire was to see the work constructed; and being bound to take the most available means to that end at his command, he was prepared to adopt the Government proposition. The work might be completed before the bill had passed through both Houses.

Mr. HOSKINS considered that as sufficient time had elapsed for the residents of the district to make their wishes known in reference to the Maitland and Morpeth railway, he would not be justified in delaying the business of the House by opposing the bill; and it had only been because such time had not been afforded that he had last session opposed the measure. His opposition to the construction of this line was based on the facts that he did not think that the inhabitants of the North-western interior would be benefited by it, and that its construction would depreciate the value of a costly public work that had been constructed at a great expense, without bringing any corresponding advantage. He explained what he considered to be the objectionable features of this proposed line whether constructed by the Government or by the private company. He explained that in order to carry out their ends, this company had promulgated the most absolute untruths, and he regretted to say that they had been backed up in them by the hon. Secretary for Works, in reference to the wharfage and storage accommodation at Newcastle; as well as with regard to the desire of the people of the North-western interior to see this line made. He denied the necessity of the line, but admitted that, if made, it had better be made by the Government, as it must necessarily be a competing line with that already made by the Government, and as, if the existing line were to be deprived of any portion of its traffic, it would be better that the traffic thus taken should still be retained by the Government, even though by another line. He denied that the expectations of the hon. Secretary for Works would be realised in regard to the quantity of tallow that would come down this line, since there were not now thousands of tons of tallow exported from the colony. Besides this, it did not pay to cart tallow down the road for shipment, and consequently all the boiling down establishments were within a reasonable distance of the seaboard, certainly within fifty miles of it. He was sure that if the Great Northern line as far as Singleton could be completed before this line was commenced, all the up-country traffic would be brought upon the Northern line, and the Government would see that there was no necessity for constructing this additional extension.

Mr. LUCAS moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Monday next.

The motion was put, and negatived on division by a majority of 28 to 13.

Mr. DANGAR had voted for the Maitland and Morpeth Railway Bill, although he had always thought that it should be in the hands of the Government. He thought the extension necessary, and if this proposal of the Government were not agreed to, he would give his support to the bill. He could not understand the consistency of the hon. member for Hawkesbury, who, whilst voting for his pet scheme of a tramway to Windsor from Blacktown, yet desired to prevent the construction of this line to Morpeth, which he declared, in opposition to the hon. member for the Gold-fields North, to be most anxiously desired by the people of the North-western interior.

Mr. FORSTER said this had been a most singular debate, but he thought it was hardly possible to discuss the question without referring to the Maitland and Morpeth Railway Bill. On what grounds could the hon. member say that hon. members were inclined to shut out a large portion of the Northern inhabitants from railway communication after the repeated majorities in favour of the bill—unless he assumed—as he had a right to do—that the House would eat its own words. (Hear, hear.) If this vote were negatived, the Government could hardly do otherwise than support the bill. He was determined to do all he could to carry through the bill for which he had voted, and for which a large majority of the House had voted. He called upon that majority now to show its sincerity. The putting of this vote on the paper was an evidence of the insincerity of those who proposed the scheme now submitted to the committee. It would be an act of moral cowardice if this House refused to adhere to its former votes. If this proposition were agreed to, he did not see how hon. members could refuse to vote the money for other branch lines.

Mr. WILSON: The hon. Secretary for Works had said that when this proposition was brought before the House last session, it was negatived with the view of enabling private individuals to construct this railway; but he would remind the committee that when this proposition was brought down last session, they heard nothing whatever about private individuals constructing the railway. The grounds on which the proposal was negatived last session was simply that this was a branch railway, and that it was not the duty of the Government to construct any branch lines until the three main trunk lines were completed. On that ground he opposed the proposition last session, and on the same ground he should oppose it now. He thought, too, that if the committee decided that the Government should construct the line, they were bound in justice to refund the expense incurred by the private company.

Mr. COWPER said the course of the Government had been simple and clear throughout. Here was a short piece of railway which led to water carriage, and which the Government thought it expedient to construct very much on the same principle as it had constructed a tramway from the terminus at Redfern to the Circular Quay. He did not think it would cost more than £10,000 or £15,000, and it was thought desirable that, as they had the whole railway property in that district in their hands, the Government should construct this small branch line, which, instead of being a competing line, might be made a feeding line. Conflicting arrangements would be this avoided, and it would be a convenience to a large number of persons who sent goods along the line. Certain private gentlemen undertook this line, but they were met with the same opposition as the Government were met with. Hon. members seemed to imagine that the Government encouraged the construction of this line by a private company, but they had done so only so far as not opposing it. It was clear from the discussion that a number of hon. members had changed their opinions, and he thought the Government had acted wisely in bringing the matter thus under the notice of the House.

Mr. LUCAS expressed his intention to vote against this line, because he thought it should not be constructed by the Government.

Mr. ARNOLD said he had not heard of any such intention.

Mr. RAPER opposed the vote.

Mr. PIDDINGTON did not think the Government could be authorised to give these speculators any compensation.

The CHAIRMAN said this was not the question before the committee.

Mr. PIDDINGTON would be sorry to introduce anything irrelevant to the question. (Loud laughter.) He suggested that this vote should be postponed in order to see whether the Maitland and Morpeth Bill could pass. He moved the postponement of the item.

Mr. FORSTER said he felt certain if they passed this motion, they would have nothing more to do with the bill. In order, therefore, to test the House with respect to the bill, he moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Monday next.

The motion was put and negatived on a division by a majority of 24 to 11.

Mr. WILSON asked the Minister of Works if they succeeded in getting this vote, whether they would grant the company any compensation for the steps they had already taken.

Mr. CUMMINGS also opposed the Government constructing this line, and said he should vote in favour of it being constructed by private enterprise.

Mr. MARKHAM supported the proposed vote.

Mr. SADLIER thought the proposal was an interference with private enterprise; he should therefore vote against this sum.

Mr. ARNOLD contended it was quite competent for this House to pass this vote, and the bill also. But it was because he believed this bill would never pass, and there would be no railway at all, that the Government asked the committee to vote for this item.

Mr. FORSTER thought if a bill were to be thrown out because four or five members opposed it, that that was a very good reason why a much larger number of members should successfully prevent the passing this vote.

Mr. HART hoped the committee would come to a division to-night.

Mr. FAUCETT trusted the Government would consent to the postponement, because there was no chance of this motion passing to-night. If it was to be a trial of physical strength they might find the Opposition could carry on the debate as long as the majority. Although he did not approve of this system, still he thought the Government had acted unfairly in bringing forward this motion with a view of shelving the bill. He thought many hon. members were prepared to vote for this motion, because they also expected to get a line of railway to their several districts.

Mr. HART, as a Western member, denied that he was supporting this vote from any such motive as that imputed, by the hon. member for Yass Plains, whose enthusiasm on the other side of the question, and in support of the bill, would certainly seem to be based not upon purely independent and patriotic grounds.

Mr. FAUCETT challenged the hon. member to show a single circumstance in his conduct that would justify even a suspicion that he was interested in any way personally in the passing of the bill, or that would justify the insinuation so coarsely made.

Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. CUNNEEN severally repudiated any such interested motive as that attributed to them. The Western members were too conscientious, and had too high a sense of their duty as representatives to allow themselves to be made use of in any such manner.

Mr. LUCAS supported the motion for postponement, and argued that if this branch line were undertaken by the Government they would have applications for branch lines from many other parts of the colony. Once admit the principle, there was no telling where it was to stop.

After a few remarks from Mr. ALEXANDER in support of the Estimate,

Mr. DICK said that whenever he found a private company undertaking such an enterprise as the construction of a railway, he would give them all the assistance he could in the House, but he did not approve of the Government undertaking such a line as this.

Mr. DALGLEISH suggested that at this hour (a quarter to three o'clock a.m.), they should adjourn for half-an-hour for refreshment. He questioned whether, this being a private business day, the Government were in order in proceeding with Government business, and would ask the Chairman's ruling on this point. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN thought the Government might, according to the practice of Parliament, continue with their business.

Mr. DALGLEISH demurred to this ruling, and suggested that the point be referred to the Speaker.

After some discussion, chiefly made up of recriminative charges of obstructions and factiousness, and appeals to the domestic feelings and responsibilities of hon. members who were opposed to adjournment,

The motion for adjournment was put and negatived on a division showing a majority of 27 to 10.

Mr. PIDDINGTON moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progess, and ask leave to sit again on Monday next.

Question put and negatived by 27 to 10.

The question was then put on the vote which was carried on the following division:—

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Holt	Mr. Buchanan
Weekes	Lackey	Hoskins
Arnold	Flett	Cunneen
Hart	Walker	Gray
Caldwell	Dangar	Atkinson
Alexander	Daniell	Markham }
Smart	Terry	Dalgleish } Tellers.
Piddington	Garrett, T.	
Morrice	Driver	

Noes, 11.

Mr. Redman	Mr. Faucett	Mr. Rotton
Forster	Macleay	Dick } Tellers.
Wilson	Sadleir	Lucas
Cummings	Raper	

Mr. ARNOLD then moved the following item for bridge over the Hunter at Singleton, £40,000.

Mr. LUCAS moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day month.

This motion was put at twenty minutes past three o'clock, and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Forster	Mr. Wilson	Mr. Hoskins }
Raper	Macleay	Lucas } Tellers.
Cummings		

Noes, 24.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Terry	Mr. Mate
Weekes	Flett	Driver
Arnold	Morrice	Rotton
Redman	Sadleir	Dangar
Markham	Lackey	Daniel
Dalgleish	Caldwell	Dick
Hart	Atkinson	Walker }
T. Garrett	Cunneen	Piddington } Tellers.

Mr. PIDDINGTON moved that the Chairman leave the chair. He said it was most unseemly to ask the House to vote these large sums of money at this time in the morning.

Mr. GARRETT: Are we not in a fit state to do business? (Cries of "No, no.")

Mr. WILSON supported the motion.

Mr. DALGLEISH said he thought it would be advisable for the Government to accede to the wishes of the minority in this instance.

After a discussion of a quarter of an hour the committee came to a division as the "daylight gun" was fired, and the motion for adjournment was negatived by 22 to 8.

Mr. LUCAS moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Monday next.

Mr. ARNOLD said if hon. members objected to pass estimates at this hour of the morning they should be content with a reasonable discussion during the day. If, however, they wasted the day by purely factious opposition, and with a view to obstruct the passing of the estimates the Government would think it their duty to let the country see that they (the Government) were leaving nothing undone to get these estimates through before the time when they would be called upon to expend the money. If they went on at this rate the estimates would not be passed for months to come.

Mr. LUCAS denied that he was to blame for the delay.

Mr. WILSON also exonerated himself from blame in reference to the matter and asked why if the Government were so anxious to get the Estimates passed did they delay, asking the House to consider them until the middle of November?

Mr. REDMAN said he liked legitimate opposition and fair argument, but he did not like to see the tactics which were being now resorted to. He was content to stop so long as there was plenty of provisions in the House. If, however, they fell short of "grub" he would go, because he would never fight with an empty stomach if he could help it. (Laughter.) The hon. member continued to address the House at length, while other hon. gentlemen amused themselves by converting a copy of

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the votes and proceedings into a funnel, inserting one end into the hon. member's pocket, and making it a medium for the conveyance of other articles.

After some further observations from Mr. CUMMINGS,

Mr. WALKER hoped the committee would go on until they had finished the Estimates. The offer of the Minister for Works had not been accepted; therefore he thought they had better proceed with the business.

Mr. ARNOLD said his offer was made on condition that they passed these two votes at once; but as they had not done so, and had continued to sit, he thought they might as well go on a few hours longer.

Mr. FORSTER did not care whether the Ministers thought he was factious or not, and he was not afraid of his constituency finding fault with him for not voting large sums of money at past four o'clock in the morning. (Hear, hear.) He supposed if they were a little more factious they might be sent about their business, but he was not afraid of a dissolution; and he thought the Ministers would find that public opinion was not so much in their favour as they imagined. They had been asked to vote this sum without any explanation, and he objected to take this course.

At the time we went to press there appeared to be no probability either of an adjournment or a speedy decision to the original motion.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

BRISBANE.

Tuesday, 6 p.m.

TO-DAY is the anniversary of the colony and a general holiday. The principal attraction is the regatta. The Government, trusting to the *future* sanction of the Parliament, have resolved to adopt stringent measures to prevent the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia into this colony from New South Wales. Regulations for that purpose will be promulgated in a few days.

A few saddle-horses, ex Telegraph, brought from £11 to £25 each at auction.

Weather fine. Wind east.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

The Escorts have brought 29,178 ounces.

Exploration Enquiry closed the evidence to-day. Wright's examination considered unsatisfactory.

No signs of the Mail boat.

The steamer seen off Belfast yesterday, is believed to have been the Wonga Wonga; if so, she must have passed the Otway without signals.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday, 6 p.m.

New wheat, 4s. 5d.; old, 4s. 6d.. Flour, £10 10s.

TASMANIA.

WE have Tasmanian journals to the 4th December.

The *Mercury* has the following on the arrival of Colonel Gore Browne:—

Colonel Gore Browne, the successor of Sir Henry Young in the government of this colony, arrived on Sunday in the Tasmania from Sydney. By his Excellency's express desire, the intention to hoist a red flag at the signal station, to give public intimation of his arrival, was abandoned. About ten o'clock Colonel and Mrs. Browne and their family landed from the steamer at the company's jetty, where the carriage of Sir Henry Young was in waiting. They were received by Lieutenant Saunders, Sir Henry's Aide-de-Camp, and immediately drove off to Government House. A large number of persons assembled on the wharf, and greeted the new Governor with hearty cheers. His Excellency and lady afterwards accompanied Sir Henry and Lady Young to St. David's Cathedral. The circumstance of Colonel Browne not being in receipt of his commission, and the further circumstance of the arrival of the Tasmania at an early hour on Sunday morning, prevented a more formal and public reception. His Excellency, however, may be assured that he has come amongst a people prepared to give him a hearty welcome, although a sad mistake has been committed in the arrangement which causes him to receive his first impressions of Tasmanian society and politics from Sir Henry Young. We trust that he will prove to be a man of sufficient independence of character to determine to form his own judgment, without prejudice or bias, of what manner of people we are.

The *Advertiser* states that the Exhibition was opened in due form on Monday, by his Excellency Sir H. E. F. Young, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Colonel Browne was also present.

"THE cry is still they come." Never has Hobart Town been so full. The City of Hobart had every cabin full, and among the passengers were a large number of old colonists, who have returned to enjoy a few days' relaxation, and see the Champion Races. Last night Page's coach was as full as it could hold, and another was to leave Launceston at eleven o'clock yesterday with another load for the races. Brown's coach had thirty-two passengers. From every part of the country visitors are arriving every hour, and it is curious to mark the numbers of strange faces to be seen at every turn. The only drawback to the general festivities is the rain. This universal spoiler of all fun commenced yesterday morning and continued steadily all day and up to a late hour last night.—*Advertiser*, 4th December.

VICTORIA.

We have papers to the 9th instant. We quote from the *Argus*:—

On Saturday evening, at a late hour, the Industrial Exhibition was formally closed, preparatory to the despatch of the articles contributed, or selected, which it is intended to exhibit in London. Throughout the whole of the day, the large building was crowded almost to inconvenience; and at night, when the usual calculation was made, it was found that 3946 persons had paid for admission. It may show the very general interest taken in the Exhibition when we state that, since it was opened (in October last), not fewer than 68,000 persons had visited it, exclusive of the holders of season and exhibitors' tickets, and of 10,000 school children, who have been admitted without charge. Throughout the season, no accident of the slightest importance has occurred, and there has been no repetition, in any form, of the offence which called for the interference of the authorities soon after the opening. It is creditable to the colony that, though many little articles were necessarily left totally unprotected, nothing has been missed from the building, beyond two or three bottles of wine, which disappeared mysteriously during the late hot weather. From the manner in which the exhibits were sent in, and the necessarily incomplete state of the catalogue, the jurors have had a difficult task to perform; and it is the intention of the commissioners, we believe, to re-direct the attention of the jurors to such articles as may have escaped notice from the cause referred to.

The Exploration Committee met at two o'clock, on Saturday afternoon last, to consider the report of the sub-committee on the instructions given to Mr. Howitt. Sir William Stawell presided. The sub-committee declined to recommend any change in the instructions. The chairman, in calling attention to the instructions to bring down the bodies of Messrs. Becker, Gray, and the others who perished at various times during the Expedition, reminded the meeting that the Legislative Assembly had passed a resolution to the effect that the bodies of Messrs Burke and Wills should be conveyed to Melbourne, but that no mention had been made of the others; and he was of opinion that the sub-committee had somewhat gone beyond the necessity of the case in including the bodies of the others. Some discussion took place, in the course of which several members of the committee objected to any change being made in the instructions given to Mr. Howitt. No one has yet applied for the appointment in the room of Dr. Wheeler, but Dr. Wilkie mentioned that he had had a conversation on the subject with Dr. Murray, one of the house surgeons to the Melbourne Hospital, and that that gentleman had expressed his willingness to join Mr. Howitt provided he could obtain leave of absence for six months from the Committee of Management. Mr. Ligar moved that a deputation, consisting of Captain Cadell, Dr. Mueller, and the mover, wait upon the Committee of Management of the hospital on the subject, and with the view of impressing upon the committee the great difficulties in the way of providing Mr. Howitt and his party with the services of a medical man.

A fatal accident occurred last evening at the Railway Station, Spencer-street, to Philip O'Dwyer, a porter in the employment of the Government. It appears that the deceased was engaged in shunting two carriages for the Geelong train, at a quarter past four p.m., when he was knocked down by the buffer of an engine that was passing, and thrown beeween the rails. The ash-box of the engine pushed him along some distance, and the engine passed over his body, the wheels breaking both his legs. He was taken up and conveyed to the Melbourne hospital, but when he arrived there he was found to be dead. An inquest will be held this morning.

An unfortunate accident happened on Tuesday evening, the 3rd instant, on the Melbourne and Suburban Railway line, to a little girl, six years of age, named Charity Emily Ralphs. The child, it appears, was taking her father's tea across the level way at the Swan-street station, when she was run over by the quarter to eight o'clock train to Melbourne, and had her right leg below the knee completely severed. The little sufferer was taken to the Melbourne Hospital, where amputation was performed.

DREADFUL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—Wentworth, November 29.—On Monday, November 18, a frightful accident took place on board the steamer Lady Augusta. The following are the particulars:—On Saturday, November 16, the Lady Augusta left Wentworth, Darling Junction, on a voyage up the Darling, Dr. Barry Cutter and Mrs. Cutter being passengers on board, they intending to stay at Menindie, where the doctor was about commencing to practise his profession. On Monday, the 18th, soon after passing Polia Station (Mr. M'Lean's), Mrs. Cutter was passing to the cabin, and, in stepping over the main shaft of the engine, her clothes by some means got entangled, and she was, as a matter of course, drawn around with the shaft. Her screams attracted the attention of the engineer, who immediately stopped the engines just as she was being drawn between the deck and the main-shaft. The engineer, seeing her position, gave the engine half a turn astern, which caused the shaft to revolve backwards, when the unfortunate woman was extricated; but she received such injuries that she died the same evening, after suffering several hours' most excruciating pain. One of the men says he saw the woman taken round the shaft twice, and when extricated was going round the third time. The engines are horizontal, and work on deck, and any person having to pass from one end of the ship to the other is compelled to pass over this shaft, which for ladies is at all times very dangerous.

H. M. S. Pelorus, Commodore Seymour, may be expected in Melbourne about the 28th instant. It is the intention of the Commodore, we understand, to make this port his head-quarters for the future, and to concentrate here a large naval force during the summer for the purposes of exercise and review.

IMPORTED MERINO SHEEP.—Mr. John D. Macansh has received, per Duncan Dunbar, sixteen French Merino Ewes, which have arrived in fine condition, with an increase of two lambs, about a month old. These ewes were selected with great care from the best flocks in France, and are probably the most valuable sheep of the class ever imported into any of the Australian colonies. They were shorn in August, before they were shipped, and have consequently little more than three months' growth of wool, but, judging from the quantity they now carry, the fleece when full grown must be immensely heavy. They are to be landed to-day, and will remain at Mr. Martyn's Bazaar for a few days, previous to being forwarded to Mr. Macansh station, near Binalong.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 12.

Duncan Dunbar, ship, 1400 tons, Captain H. Neatby, from Plymouth 2nd September. Passengers—Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hope child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Busby 3 children 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Ferriter, Mrs. R. Jones, Miss Jones, Rev. H. Tingcombe (Church of England), Mrs. Tingcombe and son, Rev. W. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Frerichs, Mrs. Fry and son, Misses Mead, Jackson, Cook, Avaloin, Messrs. J. Hill (jun.), Usher, Acquinban, Blair, Sergison, Nash, Debenham, Ottley, Burr, Corbett, Chamberlain, Gregson, Hickman, Skinner, and 31 in the steerage.

Rangatira (s.), 560 tons, Captain Paddle, from Melbourne 9th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Rideys, Miss Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. M'Taggart, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Watson, Miss Smith, Messrs. Howell, Supple, Peynton, Ralfe, Mather, Smith, Kerr, Souter, Coleman, Barry, M'Kenzie, Hill, Parry, Allen, Hughes, Smythe, Armstrong, Isaac, and 60 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co. agents.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 12.

Ariel, for South Sea Islands.
Renown, for San Francisco.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 12.

Prince of Denmark, on a whaling voyage; Impulse, for Moulamein; Uncle Tom, for Rockhampton; Martaban, for Shanghai; Fox, for Melbourne; Fanny Fisher, for Wellington.

COASTERS INWARDS.—DECEMBER 12.

Bard's Legacy, Christopher George, Ranger, Notion, Herculean, Atlantic, from Newcastle, with 552 tons coal, 95 bags maize; William Hezlett, from Wollongong, with 46 tons coal; Dove and Macleay Packet, from Macleay River, with 182 bags 950 bushels maize, 33 logs timber, 1 coop fowls, 16 bags potatoes; Boorowang, from Richmond River, with 41,000 feet cedar; Corio (s.), from Bellambi, with 220 tons coal; Spray, from Brisbane Water, with 5000 feet timber, 17,000 laths; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 261 bales wool, 9 coops poultry, 10 cases eggs, 6 packages bacon, 46 lambs, 98 sheep, 3 horses, 8 kegs tobacco, 210 hides, 25 bags flour, 1 hogshead brandy.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—DECEMBER 12.

Eva, for Shoalhaven; Herculean, Cumberland, Elfin, Ranger, Unknown, William and Mary, for Newcastle; Esther, for Manning River; Maid of the Lake, for Lake Macquarie; Emu, for the Hawkesbury; Gipsy, for Twofold Bay.

IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

Rangatira (s.), from Melbourne: 10 packages, Cook and Co.; 10 hogsheads, 75 cases, Solmitz and Co.; 10 packages, Watson; 2 packages, M'Arthur; 5 packages, Rossiter and Co.; 106 packages, Martin; 6 packages, Armitage; 2 packages, Newton, Brother, and Co.; 100 cases oil stores, 16 barrels cement, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 180 packages tinware, 21 packages, Hyam and Co.; 1667 bags rice, 86 half-chests tea, 55 bags seeds, 18 casks coffee, 19 packages tobacco, 58 packages oil stores, 22 casks raisins, 36 casks wine, 320 bags, Order.

Duncan Dunbar, from London: 200 casks 160 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 20 bales 493 cases, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 package, T. S. Mort; 100 hogsheads, Graham, Binney, and Co.; 1 package, Parker and Bates; 65 packages, J. Martin; 16 sheep, 30 packages, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 10 packages, H. Debenham; 12 packages, W. C. Wentworth; 1 package, Douglas; 299 packages, E. Vickery; 1 package, Richardson; 2 packages, Phillips and Co.; 1 package, J. H. Bettington; 23 packages, Chapman; 200 cases 136 casks, E. W. Paul; 57 bales paper, J. Fairfax and Sons; 1 package, W. Cuthbertson; 50 half-tierces 195 packages, W. Long; 300 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 1 package, J. La Mert; 2 packages, B. Wynne; 129 packages, J. Hill, jun. and Sons; 3 packages, J. Bercini; 48 packages, A. Campbell; 2 packages, Gilfillan and Co.; 1 package, E. Frith; 1 package, B. Short; 2 packages, J. Andrews; 455 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 50 packages, Graham and Co.; 175 packages, Hyam and Co.; 4 packages, Scott and Co.; 31 packages, Smith, Peate, and Co.; 11 packages, Harrison and Co.; 8 packages, R. Binnie; 24 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 1 bale, J. Lee; 7 packages, H. Schlisky; 12 packages, Mrs. Hobson; 2 packages, Billinell; 5 packages, J. Bassley; 33 packages, Saddington and Son; 472 packages, H. H. Beauchamp; 75 packages, A. Thompson; 12 packages, Iredale and Co.; 312 packages, Holdsworth and Co.; 3 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 12 packages, Dawson, Eagar, and Co.; 1 bull, cow, and calf, Hope; 48 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 51 packages, M. Alexander; 6 packages, J. Myers; 22 packages, T. W. Smart; 13 packages, W. Soole; 8 packages, Cubitt and Co.; 5 packages, Morey and Price; 28 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 33 packages, A. Lenehan; 57 packages, A. and E. A. Levy; 1 package, Jardine; 325 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 5 packages, Murphy; 170 packages, M. Samuel; 100 cases, J. Jacobs; 1 package, Sherriff and Downing; 2 horses, 1 bull, 1 cow and calf, A. W. Busby; 100 hogsheads 978 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 500 boxes, Keep and Parsons; 1 package, Lainthill; 20 bales, 13 trunks, 491 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 200 casks, 6 packages, H. Neatby; 2 packages, Ottley; 2 packages, Rev. H. Tingcombe; 1 bull, Peters; 2261 packages, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Fanny Fisher, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Telegraph (s.), this day, at 5·30 p.m.

FOR OTAGO.—By the Gazelle, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Martaban, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Rangatira (s.), on Saturday, at 2·30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: December 12.—Esmeralda, barque, 360 tons, Captain Polack, for Hongkong; Telegraph (s.), 700 tons, Captain O'Reilly, for Brisbane; Rangatira (s.), 582 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rangatira left Port Phillip Heads on Monday, the 9th instant, at eight p.m., with a light southerly wind; passed the City of Sydney (s.) at eleven p.m., off Cape Wollomi; had light airs and calms up to Cape Howe, from thence light easterly weather; arrived at the Company's wharf at five a.m. on the 12th instant.

THE DUNCAN DUNBAR.—This favourite vessel, still under the command of our old friend Captain H. Neatby, arrived yesterday morning after a passage of 101 days. She sailed from Plymouth on 2nd September, crossed the Equator on the 37th day, and the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 71st day out; from thence to Sydney Heads she has made a good run of 30 days. As usual several old colonists have returned by this fine ship, among others, we may mention Honorable Mr. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. J. Hill, junr., J.P., Rev. Mr. Tingcomb, Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Frericks. Some very valuable stock is on board, which, we are happy to state, have arrived in splendid condition, together with a large quantity of choice birds, gold fish, and two salamanders from Africa. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the comfort and attention received during a most pleasant passage.

TIME BALL.—An accident prevented the usual time signal from being given yesterday. The ball will be dropped to-day at one o'clock as usual.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

MELBOURNE.

DEPARTURES.

December 11.—Keera, for Port Albert.

December 12.—Freebridge, for Nelson; Countess of Seafield, for Guam; Monarch, for Newcastle; Union, for Otago.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

December 12, 9 a.m.—Newcastle, N.E., fine, clear.
Brisbane, N.E., fine.
Mudgee, calm, fine.
Bathurst, S., fine.
Goulburn, calm, cloudy.
Braidwood, calm, cloudy, fine, warm.
Yass, calm, fine, warm.
Gundagai, calm, fine.
Wagga Wagga, calm, sultry, very hot.
Kiandra, E., fine, clear.
Deniliquin, N., fine.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.
Northern " "
Kiandra " "
Western " "
Railway " "
South Head " "
Adelaide " "

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 2.—Lew Chew, from Leith; Mariposa, from Newcastle.

December 3.—Martha, Northern Light, Jane, from Newcastle.

December 4.—Lawrence, from Mauritius; Humboldt, and Sea Breeze, from Boston; Leopold, from London; L. L. Sturgess, from Greenock.

December 6.—Rangatira, from Sydney.

December 7.—Donald M'Kay, Commodore Perry, from Liverpool; Monarch, Yarra, Alma, from Otago; Oithona, Mary Scott, from London; Mary E. Bay, from Calcutta.

December 8.—Golden Horn, from London; Sea Nymph, from Batavia; Chevy Chase, from Mauritius; Rochester, from Suderham; Lalla Rookh, Golden Spring, from Otago; Boomerang, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

December 1.—Valiant, Bright Planet, for Newcastle.

December 2.—A. H. Badger, for Newcastle; Lightning, for Liverpool.

December 3.—Bella Vista, for Otago.

December 4.—Aldinga (s.), for Otago.

December 5.—Oscar (s.), Dunedin, for Otago.

December 6.—Netherby, Southampton, for London; Drover, William Hill, Highland Lassie, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

December 6.—City of Sydney, 88, Leddra, for Sydney. Cargo: 46 chests tea, 350 bags flour, 55 barrels resin, 204 bags guano, 200 cases oil stores, 180 bags sago, 30 cases vestas, 3 packages nutmegs.

THE WONGA WONGA.—The *South Australian Register* of the 27th ultimo gives the following account of the accident which has befallen this vessel:—"On the arrival of the above steamer on Monday morning, she proceeded to the moorings in Light's Passage, in order to discharge her inward and receive on board her outward cargo, preparatory to receiving the English mails at the Semaphore Jetty, for King George's Sound. On Monday night the pilot proceeded on board, that every preliminary might be arranged to take advantage of the following morning's tide, and on that flowing, cargo lighters were alongside prosecuting their work. Some difficulty was experienced in swinging so large a vessel in narrow water; but this was overcome, and she prepared to steam through the channel towards the outer bar. The engines had made several revolutions ahead, when suddenly a whizz and a tremendous motion in the vessel announced some accident, which proved to be the loss of the screw, which, by some unaccountable feature, had vanished from the aperture, but whether from the breaking of the shaft, or carrying away the blades, was not ascertained when the shipping reporter's boat left her. It was certain, however, that she was totally disabled; so the anchor was let go, and the prosecution of the contemplated voyage with the English mail was relinquished until some repairs were effected. It has been determined to lighten her and to bring her into harbour, for the purpose of shipping a screw, originally belonging to the Admella, which, with some alterations, it is considered, will answer the purpose. The screw was conveyed to town by rail yesterday afternoon, and the necessary alterations will be performed, by the permission of Mr. C. S. Hare, at the engine-works, at the railway terminus, under the directions of Mr. Clark. A lighter was towed down for the purpose of lightering the steamer to sixteen feet water, when she will be able to proceed over the inner bar."

The loss of the screw of the above steamer furnished food for all sorts of conjectures as to the cause of the unexpected accident, as well as a few novel remedies for its repair. Among the latter, a gentleman resident at the Port, proposed that the steamer should be taken under Levi's Wharf crane, and raised to a sufficient height to "put on" the new propeller. But the cause of the break down was not discovered until a diver in harness was lowered to the spot in Light's Passage, where the fragment of the screw lay. On inspecting it a portion of a Manila or coir hawser was found to be entangled and entwined round the broken fan, and it became evident that the accident was of a nature that could not possibly have been guarded against; for it is evident the hawser was fished round the screw long before the accident, and the vessel, being deep in the water, it was a matter of impossibility for it to be seen from on board. She is now laid on the river bank in order to ship the fitted Admella's fan, and all possible despatch is being exerted to forward her departure.—*South Australian Register*, November 30.

The American ship Humboldt, which arrived in Hobson's Bay yesterday afternoon, from Boston, brings a cargo of ice. Captain Edwards reports having experienced very severe weather to the southward, also having passed a quantity of wreck, apparently the topgallant masts and yards of a ship, about three weeks since.—*Argus*, December 6.

The American ship Abbot Laurence, from San Francisco. Spoke November 19th, Japan, whaling ship, of New Bedford, Grant, master, latitude 30.50 S., longitude 161.11 E., with 1500 barrels sperm oil, all well.—*Argus*, December 6.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVALS.

November 30.—Reliance, from Sydney.

December 1.—Tasmania (s.), from Sydney.

Captain Roberts, of the Swordfish, on his last voyage from Launceston to Auckland, reported that on the 1st November, in latitude 39° south, longitude 157·30 east, passed close to a vessel, bottom up, about three feet above water aft, and level with water forward, apparently fifty or sixty feet keel, flat floor, recently coppered to about six feet.—*Hobart Town Mercury*, December 3.

The schooner Picard arrived from Otago yesterday, after a fair passage of thirteen days. Captain Griggs reports having spoken in Foveaux Straits the ship Bengal, from Melbourne to Otago, with stock.—*Hobart Town Mercury*, December 4.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Duncan Dunbar, 12th October.

DEAR SIR,—We think it only what is fairly due to you and incumbent upon us who have experienced your kindness during our voyage, which has happily terminated this day, to express our great satisfaction with everything connected with the vessel, and also with yourself and officers during the voyage.

If the length of the voyage has been somewhat protracted, we attribute it solely to unfavourable circumstances, and not to any deficiency either in the vessel or its management; and, in fact, the greater length of the passage has tended only to increase our personal respect towards yourself.

We are, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

Louis Hope — Albert A. Sergison
William Busby — Mr. and Mrs. Ferriter
Henry Tingcombe — E. T. Barr
O. Ottley — H. J. Corbett
Mr and Mrs. B. Frericks — F. W. Adams
James Nash — Mrs. and Miss Jones
Margaret H. Mead — Louisa Jackson
Jasper Blair — Teresa A. Fry
Francis J. Gregson — Eliza Arabin.
Henry Debenham

To Captain Neatby, Duncan Dunbar.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, master and crew of the schooner Elizabeth Seldon, wrecked on the night of the 7th inst, on a rocky point at Tuggerah, beg to tender through the medium of your journal our most grateful thanks to E. H. Hargraves, Esq., for the most generous and kind reception he gave us on the morning after the wreck; as also to Captain Quail and Captain Budd, of the steamers Paterson and Williams, for their kindness in bringing us from our unfortunate position, and giving us passages to Sydney.

John M'Aveney, master.
James Leonard, mate.
Andrew Fosing, A.B.
James Armstrong, A.B.
Fred. Johnson, A.B.
C. F. Anderson, A.B.
George Smith, cook.
W. C. Humphries, C.P.

Sydney, December 12th.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

IMPORTS.

Acids, 10 cases	£140	Ironmongery, 2 packages	£30
Blue, 75 boxes	110	Medicine, 3 cases	70
Bottles, 50 packages	60	Oil, 50 cases	120
Brandy, 13 hogsheads	386	Opium, 1 case	150
Books, 5 cases	204	Oilstores, 191 packages	359
Biscuits, 35 packages	243	Perfumery, 5 cases	40
Chocolate, 15 boxes	75	Provisions, 236 packages	596
Cocoa, 15 boxes	80	Printing materials, 2 packages	36
Copper ore, 1 ton	9		
Confectionery, 11 cases	108	Rice, 56 tons	900
Castor oil, 25 cases	60	Rope, 24 packages	300
Coffee, 18 casks	600	Raisins, 5 packages	140
Drugs, 16 packages	275	Stationery, 1 case	50
Drapery, 48 packages	1640	Sheep, 120	15
Effects, 1 case	10	Tobacco, 20 packages	95
Fruit, 17 packages	20	Tea, 86 packages	320
Glass, 101 packages	350	Wine, 36 packages	180
Hams, 10 cases	125		

EXPORTS.

Ale, 6 hogsheads	£44	Horses, 13	£392
Beer, 89 packages	190	Hardware, 41 packages	517
Books, 8 packages	81	Iron, 99 tons	400
Brandy, 64 packages	297	Ironmongery, 72 packages	129
Barley, 180 bushels	120	Kentledge, 50 tons	13
Boots, 26 packages	586	Leather goods, 2 cases	60
Beef, 12 tierces	60	Leather, 1 bale	10
Clocks, 10 cases	50	Maize, 533 bushels	148
Coal, 1863 tons	1918	Oats, 1300 bushels	265
Cigars, 2 cases	45	Oil stores, 77 packages	206
Dogcarts, 2	40	Rum, 9 hogsheads	145
Drays, 20	366	Rams, 109	80
Drapery, 37 packages	1441	Saddlery, 9 packages	460
Earthenware, 1 package	15	Soap, 20 boxes	32
Effects, 16 packages	176	Sugar, 44 tons	1774
Embrocation, 10 cases	20	Timber, 114,852 feet	1458
Flour, 45 tons	894	Tobacco, 91 packages	177
Furniture, 14 packages	80	Tea, 53 packages	253
Fruit, 751 packages	756	Wool, 296 bales	6444
Geneva, 155 cases	131	Whisky, 42 packages	144
Glassware, 4 packages	255	Wine, 44 packages	304
Galvanised iron, 18 cases	108		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. 12TH DECEMBER

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Albury	29·14	86·	86·	72·	90·	65·	...	N.	1	8
Goulburn	27·70	79·	73·	65.	83·	54·5	...	...	...	10
Windsor	29·84	72·	72·9	66·8	81·2	58·5	...	E.S.E.	1	10

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

Albury, fine; Windsor, cloudy.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Dec. 12.	8·30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Fresh, and clear.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Strong, and clear.

NOTICE.—Those persons who have subscribed to this journal, and who are in arrears to some considerable extent, are requested to pay their accounts to the agents of their respective districts, or remit to this Office, before the 20th instant. Those who remain defaulters are informed that payment will be enforced forthwith.

Our agents will not fail in forwarding statements of all moneys received by the 20th instant.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Office, December, 1861.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1861. December.		Sun, Rises.	Sun, Sets.	High Water, Morn.	High Water, After.
13	FRIDAY	4 53	7 7	4 23	4 45

MOON.—Full, 17th instant, 6h. 12m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1861.

IN the Legislative Council yesterday, the debate on the motion for the second reading of the Legislative Council Bill, and the amendment to refer it to a select committee, was resumed and concluded.

Mr. DARVALL supported the amendment. He was in favour of an elective House, and had always been, and regretted that it had not been made so at first. He objected altogether to the application of the suffrage to elections of members of the second principle of manhood Chamber.

Mr. BUTLER was in favour of going to a select committee, and expressed himself highly favourable to the adoption of Mr. Hare's system.

Mr. GORDON was in favour of the elective principle. He would adhere to manhood suffrage now that we had it, but would divide the colony into five electorates, each to return six members. This would do away with localism.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL briefly replied.

A division took place, and it was determined to send the bill to a select committee by a majority of thirteen to three; the minority being Mr. Robertson, the Attorney General, and Mr. B. Russell.

The Medical Bill was struck off the papers on the motion of Dr. MACFARLANE.

The Richmond Bridge Company's Bill was read a second time on the motion of Mr. GORDON.

The House went into committee on the Assembly's Message, declining to concur in the Council's amendment in the Judicial and Other Offices Qualification Bill, which required that a barrister should be of ten years' standing to be eligible for the office of Judge. The committee did not insist upon the amendment, and a message to that effect was sent to the Assembly.

The Tobacco Duties Bill, and the River Murray Customs Bill were read a second time on the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON.

The House went into committee for the reconsideration of certain clauses of the Sale of Liquors Licensing Bill. The bill was reported, and the adoption of the report was made an order of the day for the next day of sitting.

The remaining business was postponed, and the House adjourned at five minutes to ten o'clock until Wednesday next.

THE Legislative Assembly met yesterday at half-past three p.m.

In answer to Mr. RUSDEN, Mr. COWPER said that 200 or 300 sheep had been lately imported from Melbourne, which had been slaughtered soon after arrival, and which there was no reason to believe were diseased—also that there was no scab inspector at present for the port of Sydney, but that one would be soon appointed.

The SPEAKER reported a message from the Legislative Council, intimating that the Council did not insist upon certain amendments in the Insolvency Law Amendment Bill.

In answer to Mr. WALKER, Mr. COWPER stated that, in the event of the proposed Police Bill becoming law, members of the present force would not be compelled to join the new force, nor expected to give three months' notice; if not wishing to join, that in such case they would be entitled to gratuities if disabled by years or infirmity—that under the new system extra pay would not be allowed for length of service, but that the general rate would be higher—and that deserving chief constables, if qualified, would be promoted to some of the new appointments.

Mr. COWPER laid upon the table a memorandum of the police force and expenditure, which was ordered to be printed.

In answer to Mr. WALKER, Mr. WEEKES stated that certain arrangements had been made with Mr. Davis, lessee of the Windsor Ferry, which Mr. Davis had failed to carry out—that it was the intention of the Government to reduce the dues demandable at the ferry aforesaid, and that a scale would shortly be published; also that the delay which had arisen in the final settlement of the matter had been caused by Mr. Davis not completing his agreement.

In answer to questions of Mr. WILSON, having reference to the cases of Martin Shanahan, lately sentenced to death for rape at Goulburn, whose sentence was commuted to ten years on the roads, and of William Johnson, lately executed for the same crime at the same place, Mr. COWPER after explaining that although the Government was generally unwilling to withhold information from the House, there was always some difficulty in giving up the Judge's reports, stated, that in the former case the sentence had been commuted on the recommendation of the Judge, while in the latter the opinion of the Judge had been directly opposite—also, that in neither case had character been taken into account.

In answer to the same hon. member, Mr. COWPER intimated that there was no objection whatever to produce correspondence relative to the Police Reserve at Lambing Flat.

Mr. LUCAS presented a petition from certain residents in Victoria and Albury, praying railway extension to the southern border.

In answer to Mr. DRIVER, Mr. COWPER stated that it was hoped that certain returns, relative to the Fockley Road, lately ordered by the House, would be ready next week.

The Police Regulation Bill, the Land Transfer and Registry Bill, and the Bonded Distilleries and Sugar Houses Bill, were postponed to Monday next.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, some discussion arose in regard to a sub-item of £300 for the salary of storekeeper in connection with "railways," the omission of which was moved by Mr. DALGLEISH. The amendment was negatived by 21 to 7. £200 for the salary of "foreman" was omitted. The omission of £600 and £500 for the salaries of assistant engineers, moved by Mr. DALGLEISH, was negatived, in the latter instance, by 26 to 2, after which the sum of £4540 for various salaries was passed by the Committee. A division of 31 to 4 took place in favour of a salary of £550 for an engineer, the omission of which had been moved by the same hon. member. A good deal of conversation took place on the question of contingencies, and on the power of the Government to reduce salaries below the rates authorised by the House. A sum of £71,050 was voted, also for salaries of railway officials.

Mr. ARNOLD then moved that a sum of £750 for other similar salaries, which, as they were specified "to be raised by loan," involved the general question of providing by this means for such expenditure.

The vote was supported by Mr. HOLT, Mr. HAY, Mr. DALGLEISH, Mr. SADLEIR, Mr. DICKSON, Mr. LEARY, and Mr. COWPER, and opposed by Mr. FORSTER, Mr. HOSKINS, and Mr. WILSON.

The last named hon. gentleman moved that the sum intended for travelling expenses of the valuator, be reduced from £150 to £75, with the object of making the allowance one pound instead of two pounds a day.

The reduction was opposed by Mr. REDMAN, Mr. ARNOLD, Mr. ROTTON, and Mr. HOSKINS, supported by Mr. TERRY, Mr. HOLROYD, Mr. DANGAR, Mr. SADLEIR, Mr. FORSTER, Dr. LANG, Mr. HART, Mr. DALGLEISH, and Mr. LUCAS, and carried by 22 to 21, the Chairman giving his casting vote with the ayes.

The reduced item having been put, a dispute arose as to whether there had been any voices for the ayes; but the chairman declaring the ayes had it, on division, the tellers disagreed, both sides claiming the vote of Mr. Wilson, who wished to be excused from voting at all. The matter was referred to the Speaker, who, after hearing the statements and explanations of hon. members, decided that Mr. Wilson was bound, while in the chamber, to vote on one side or the other, whereupon Mr. Wilson declared himself in favour of the ayes. The Speaker also gave his opinion that he could not interfere with the decision of the Chairman of Committees, when he declared the ayes had it. The House having gone back into committee, the Chairman declared the result of the division, which had been disputed, to be 34 to 9 in favour of the item.

The next item of £6038, for other salaries under the same head, was carried by 37 to 6.

Under the next head, entitled "Contingencies," Mr. HOSKINS moved the reduction of a sub-item of £800 for "travelling expenses" to £400. The motion was negatived by 28 to 16.

Mr. SADLEIR moved the omission of a "contingent sum" of £2000. This amendment, after some discussion, was negatived by 33 to 14. The total item (£3146) was then passed by 35 to 11.

Mr. ARNOLD then moved that a sum of £20,000 be granted for a terminus at Morpeth, being, in fact, a proposal to make the Maitland and Morpeth line a Government line.

The vote was opposed by Mr. WINDEYER, Mr. FAUCETT, Mr. REDMAN, and Mr. PIDDINGTON; and supported by Dr. LANG, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. HOSKINS.

Mr. LUCAS moved the resumption of the House, which was negatived by 28 to 13.

The item was supported by Mr. DANGAR, Mr. COWPER, and Mr. MARKHAM; and opposed by Mr. FORSTER, Mr. WILSON, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. SADLEIR.

The resumption of the House was moved by Mr. FORSTER, and negatived by 24 to 11.

Mr. RAPER spoke against the item, and Mr. PIDDINGTON moved its postponement. After farther debate the motion was negatived by 27 to 10.

A similar division decided against the resumption of the House, which was moved by the same hon. member.

The item was then carried by 25 to 11.

Mr. ARNOLD then moved the next sub-item of £40,000 for a bridge at Singleton.

Several motions for removing the Chairman from the chair were negatived by majorities similar to those above specified.

At twenty-five minutes past four the committee broke up to allow the Chairman to take refreshment.

The House was still sitting at the time of our going to press.

IN the second edition of his work just published, "Considerations on Representative Government," Mr. JOHN STUART MILL has devoted considerable space to the proposals of Mr. HARE, for the representation of minorities. Every man capable of reflection, and sensible of the importance of equity in government, must be impressed with the danger of class domination. Every such man has seen that, if the exclusive rule of aristocracies leads to the oppression of the masses, the sway of a merely numerical majority is equally opposed to the elevation, progress, and permanence of civil government. Practically this preponderance is a tyranny. It is the rule of a few men, who by a blind and single vote, which gives them office, are enabled to set aside the constitution, and laugh at accountability. We do not suppose that any single class who have possessed themselves of power will ever willingly surrender it. When, therefore, we show that the class who depend on their daily labour are the lords of everything they survey, we fear we furnish a much more powerful motive to resist a new division of power than any that could be found in an argument of moral right. The world gives no example of a voluntary surrender of such power, and we should look in vain for any influence in this colony to promise an exception to the general rule.

Mr. JOHN STUART MILL argues that in an equal democracy every section of the people would be represented in its fair proportion. The minority of electors would have a minority of representatives; "man for man—they would be as fully represented as the majority." "It is not so in a system which cuts off the minority, however large, from any voice—one part of the people, quite from the rest." Not only is this system a disfranchisement perhaps of nearly one-half of the people, but a bare majority of the House often decides important questions; the whole House itself being the creation of only a bare majority of the people. The upshot is that about one-fourth of the whole community decides the composition of its Government and the character of its legislation! We have an example of this in the present Assembly. A large section of the people, comprehending a great proportion of social influence, are hardly represented at all; and the House itself is divided, sometimes nearly in moieties. The impotence of minorities, although embracing a large number of citizens, leads in America to the choice of inferior men. The voting is done by "ticket;" there a number of names are set down by a caucus, or convention, and any man who belongs to a party is expected to vote for all on the ticket, and for none others. The consequence is, that any public man who has offended a tenth part of his party is laid aside; because the union of all in one vote is necessary to carry the whole "ticket." Thus not only is the country injured by committing its destinies to inferior men; the party is disgraced equally by the exclusion of the most worthy in its own judgment. The account will often stand thus: A. is a statesman, opposed by nearly one half the people, from an essential difference of opinion, but greatly preferred to many of his party for his talent and worth. His own party prefer him, considered as a statesman, but as some are averse to him on account of his moderation and conscientiousness, the whole party think it better he should not be brought out. Thus he is cast aside by nearly one half of the people, who act under a different flag, and he is rejected by his own party, on account of some word he has spoken, or some measure he has resisted, and he is laid aside, although, in reality, the preferred of three-fourths of the people, compared with the men who are chosen. We ask now whether this is not really the state of things in the colonies without the machinery of a caucus or convention. Would not a vast majority of the people prefer many rejected candidates to the present representation, and is not the practical result the exclusion of men who are really the preferred of the whole people.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was so far impressed with the evil of excluding Ministers from all voice in the country that he proposed, in one of his reform bills, that certain constituencies should return three members, and that each voter should poll only for two. Others have suggested that an elector should be able to give or not all his votes to one candidate—a principle acted upon in plumping.

We have before explained Mr. HARE's plan, and we presume our readers understand its general principles. This plan assigns a given number of members to the whole country, and distributes them in the several constituencies. Every voter may vote for the candidate of his own electorate, or he may vote for any other candidate of any other electorate. If again he gives a vote for a local candidate, he can give a list of other candidates for whom his vote would be available should the first choice be rejected. Suppose the Sydney elector to vote for Mr. COWPER—but Mr. COWPER is rejected from a deficiency of votes; his votes might then go to Mr. WINDEYER although in another electorate. To prevent a very popular candidate taking up votes in too great a number to leave enough for the election of a full house—giving each a predetermined quota—the surplus votes would be given to the second candidate preferred—and so on. Thus any man would represent a certain number of votes and no more.

Mr. MILL asserts that the advantages of this scheme are many. It gives every man a representative, and no voter is represented but by the man of his choice. The constituency of every member being unanimous, he would be not only a man preferred to some other man, but preferred for himself. The local distribution of members would secure the interests of localities, which would mostly choose their own man. This plan would open a door to men who are at present shut out, because though greatly preferred by the entire mass of the people, to many others preferred by local bodies, they would be elected by a sufficient number in the country at large.

This plan would create an antagonism, so necessary where debate or surveillance has to be carried on. In monarchies or aristocracies—the government of the ONE or of the FEW,—the MANY are always in active opposition; "when the democracy is supreme, there is no *one* or *few* strong enough for dissentient opinions and injured interests to lean upon." To this system there are some formidable objections, but Mr. MILL pronounces them insignificant, compared with the advantages of the general plan. To use his own words,—"The day when such a partial trial (as in a single country) shall be sanctioned by Parliament will, I believe, inaugurate a new era of Parliamentary reform, destined to give to representative government a shape fitted to its mature and triumphant period, when it shall have passed through the militant stage, in which alone the writer has seen it."

The objections must, however, be fairly stated and disposed of. One is that it requires a Central Office for the counting of voting-papers, and exposes them to be tampered with. The labour, Mr. MILL thinks, would not be equal to an election enquiry as now conducted, and that it would be guarded by the personal interests of disappointed electors and candidates. It is said that it would give too much power to cliques, and too much facility to the advocates of crochets. His answer is, that this is not and cannot be prevented by any scheme, but that no arrangement could give more members than the numerical strength of the voters entitle them to demand.

In proposing to secure the representation of minorities for the Legislative Council, Mr. HOLDEN adopts the general system of Mr. HARE; but he is disembarrassed by the local electorate question, by making the colony one constituency. If we are to have an Elective Council, surely this plan is worth considering before its form is resolved upon. The general preference of the colony would be thus ascertained, but perhaps many local celebrities would disappear. A gentleman at Adelaide of great social worth was rejected in turn by almost every popular constituency—and never succeeded in obtaining a seat. But when he was proposed as a member for the Upper House to the entire colony, he was at the head of the poll: thus his supporters in the whole territory were the most numerous. Our present suffrage would have excluded him as it has generally done our most intelligent, substantial, and upright men—all but universally.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday afternoon, a very sharp thunder-storm passed over the city—the lightning being extremely vivid. It struck and split a tree opposite the Bourke Statue in the Domain; the electric fluid also struck a lamp in the vicinity of the Legislative Assembly. It was very sultry during the night, and about 2 o'clock a.m. another storm burst forth.

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—Several gentlemen of the musical profession met at Mr. Henry Marsh's Music Rooms, Castlereagh-street, yesterday evening, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for forming a musical association. The meeting resolved itself into a committee to draw up a report to be submitted to a public meeting, to be held on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

American Clocks, Kerosene Chandeliers, Lamps, Shades, Globes, Chimneys, &c.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of buyers to the sale of the above, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day (Friday), December 13th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.

VERDICT OF FELO DE SE.

IT is our painful duty to record another case of self-destruction, closely succeeding the several cases that have recently startled the inhabitants of this city. The case which we have now to relate is that of a person on whom a verdict of *felo de se* has been passed—a lady of respectable connections in England—one highly educated, strictly moral in life, amiable in character, and well known for her philanthropic and benevolent disposition.

Miss Mary Loftus, as stated in our issue of yesterday, was found lying at the foot of a large rock, between thirty and forty feet high, in the Domain, on Tuesday evening last. As will be seen from the appended evidence, taken at the inquest on the body, the deceased was unmarried, possessed a considerable amount of property, and was secretary of the Female Governesses' and Servants' Home. She was personally acquainted with the Bishop of Sydney, and was a communicant of the Church of England, being an attendant upon the ministrations of the Dean of Sydney till about two months ago, when, on her removal to another part of the city, she discontinued her attendance at St. Philip's. On last Tuesday morning, when apparently much depressed in spirits, she left her lodgings to go into the Domain, and was not seen afterwards till found lying at the foot of a large rock as described. She told the person who found her that she had thrown herself off the rock, but before doing so took off her petticoat, in which were steel hoops—her crinoline falsely so called—for the purpose (as was assumed by the jury) of rendering her attempt at self-destruction less liable to frustration, as the skirt described might in a great measure have broken her fall. She was removed in a cab to the Infirmary (as she refused to give the address of the people with whom she lodged), where she was attended by Dr. Roberts, who had known her as a "highly educated and amiable lady." The Dean of Sydney, who was also acquainted with her, was also called, and remained in conversation with her some time before her death, but the purport of this conversation is only known to himself, as he declined to divulge anything she told him in her last hours.

On Wednesday an inquest on the deceased's body was commenced in the Coroner's office, the following gentlemen composing the jury:—Mr. A. Ashdown (of the firm of Ashdown and Co.), foreman, Mr. J. M'Donald, Mr. E. Dawson, Mr. J. Vickery, Mr. S. Goold, Mr. W. Maddock, and Mr. W. J. Cates. The following is a tolerably full abstract of the evidence taken:—

James W. Waugh deposed: I am a bookseller, residing in Stanley-street; I knew the deceased, Mary Loftus, who was about fifty-six years of age, and have known her for the last eight or nine years. She was an Englishwoman, and came out to Melbourne, twelve years ago, with a Mrs. Dunlop, to whose family she was governess; subsequently she was head mistress at the Clergy Daughters' School, and during the last two months lodged at my place; she was intimately acquainted with the Bishop of Sydney, and was Secretary to the Female Servants' Home; during the last two months she suffered from great depression of spirits, apparently in regard to religious matters, as she expressed doubts of her personal salvation; she read many religious books, and was fond of retiring to her room; she was on good terms with all the clergymen; she was of a nervous, sensitive temperament, would quarrel with any person, but would soon become friendly again; she fancied she had wronged many people; I tried to make my home as cheerful as I could for her; she left my house about half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, saying she intended going for a walk in the Domain, as she was suffering from great depression of spirits; she generally retired to rest early, and in the morning would complain of not having slept well; I would not swear that her mind was impaired, but she was under the impression that her mind would go some day; she had plenty of opportunities of committing suicide; I had no idea that she contemplated such a thing; there was no change in her room yesterday, but on opening her drawers on Tuesday evening, after the occurrence which resulted in her death, her keys being sent by the Dean of Sydney, I found a letter, dated two months back, stating how she wished her property disposed of; I knew she suffered from disease of the heart; she fancied she was in difficulties, her property being situated in New Zealand, and she feared losing it, through the war or the gold discovery there. She possessed property in the neighbourhood of Otago, and I believe some allotments at Coogee, in this colony; she lived at Otago for some time, and had friends there; she borrowed money from different persons; she was a member of the Church of England, but had a good feeling towards Presbyterians; I am very much surprised at the occurrence which resulted in her death, but I am told that she looked rather strange when she left my house in the morning.

James Emmies, a draper's assistant, residing in Phillip-street, said, at about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when getting oysters from the rocks in the Domain opposite Potts' Point, on turning a corner I found the deceased lying on her back on the rocks with her feet toward the sea; I observed she was alive and said to her "Are you aware that the sea is all around you and that you will not be able to get out?" She replied she was not able to move. I then went close to her and asked her how she got there, she replied she threw herself off the cliff. I said "I will go and fetch a woman to you," being under the impression that she was in labour; on my way I observed a man with a silk umbrella and on beckoning him towards me he said he found it on the top of the rock; he accompanied me to where the deceased lay, and as we lifted her up she said "My back is broken;" we removed her and laid her on some grass; I then went to the Battery and got two artillerymen, and when we got back to the deceased the man before alluded to asked her if that was her umbrella; she took it, looked at it and said it was; he asked her where she left it; she replied "I left it there" pointing to the top of the rock; he asked if she left anything else there, and she said "yes, I left a skirt there." I went up and found it immediately over where she was lying, it was a linsey wool steel skirt, and strong enough to keep her from falling had it caught in anything; the fall from the top of the rock is about thirty or forty feet; it is my impression that if she fell from where she said she did she would have been smashed to pieces; there is a zig-zag road from the top of the footpath to the shore; when I found her her clothes, consisting of mantle and black silk dress, were not disturbed; she expressed a wish to go the Infirmary; I asked her why she threw herself off the rock, and she replied that she was in great distress; she appeared quite mild and resigned; she said her leg was broken; one of the soldier's wives came up, and the deceased asked her if that was the day the band played in the Gardens, and being answered in the affirmative, she said she could not bear it; she moreover remarked that there were so many Sabbath-breakers and drunkards that she was afraid of becoming one; I noticed her tongue was parched, but she refused drink when offered her by the soldier's wife; the soldier's wife asked her if she had a husband; she replied "no;" she was then asked for the names of any of her friends, but she would not give any, saying, "they will soon know what has happened." The deceased was removed in a cab to the Infirmary by Mr. Kemp, the Domain bailiff. I saw the deceased walking in the Domain a few days since, and thought then that there was something the matter with her; but I afterwards saw her walking in company with another lady.

George Kemp, the Domain bailiff, described the locality of the occurrence, and said that, on being called, he went to the injured lady, and asked her if she would like to go to her own residence, to which she replied that she had none; she declined telling her name; she evidently did not wish to be asked any questions. As Mr. Kemp was conveying her in a cab to the Infirmary, she pulled her dress over her face as if she did not wish to be seen.

Hannah Welsh, a female nurse in the Infirmary, said when the deceased was admitted into the establishment she complained of her back, and was bleeding from a cut on the lower part of her back; when witness asked her how she got injured, she answered, "Ask me no questions"; wine and water, and afterwards brandy and water were administered to the deceased; she was much exhausted when admitted, and expired at half-past two o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Dr. Alfred Roberts deposed: About six o'clock on Tuesday evening I was sent for to the Infirmary, and upon my arrival found the deceased, Mary Loftus, who was suffering from severe injuries received, I was informed, by falling over a precipice in the Domain; I examined her and found, in addition to some bruises over the body, a severe fracture of the left leg, close to and below the knee joint; she was in a condition of extreme collapse, almost pulseless, and quite cold; she was put carefully to bed and received every attention; but she did not rally from the first shock, and died between two and three o'clock on the following morning. I cannot doubt that her death was caused by injuries received by the fall. The fracture of the leg was not in my opinion sufficient to produce the state of collapse and shock in which I found her; but I think it highly probable that she had received some great internal injury, of which there was no proportionate external evidence. I had known the deceased as a highly educated, most estimable, and amiable lady, for some years. She possessed a highly nervous and anxious temperament, and was of high religious principle. From my knowledge of the deceased lady, I am of opinion that she would not have attempted any act likely to shorten her life had not her reasoning faculties been unbalanced. Deceased stated to me that her fall was not an accident, and that she had been driven to it by prolonged and excessive mental distress; but the cause of this she did not mention. Judging from the general tenor of her conversation with me, I believe that during the period of her existence after her arrival in the Infirmary she did not possess her ordinary reasoning faculties, although capable of giving a distinct and reliable account of what had occurred. I do not think that her views of religious principle, &c., were the same as those she had formerly entertained.

After the above evidence was taken, the enquiry was adjourned to two o'clock yesterday afternoon, when, before proceeding to take more evidence, the coroner and jury visited the locality of the occurrence and closely inspected it. The jurymen were satisfied that if the deceased had jumped off from the top of the rock she would have fallen on the ledge below, and most likely have rolled down to where she was found. The jury then returned and proceeded with the inquest.

Mrs. Mary L. Waugh corroborated the evidence given by her husband on the preceding day. She had known the deceased for six years, and during the last two months had lived with them; she was much depressed in spirits, which witness attributed to her peculiar views of religion, and to the unsettled state of her affairs; she was more depressed on the Sabbath than on other days; she was under the impression that her mind would become impaired; on one occasion, when reading a newspaper report of Dr. Mackenzie's station (which was her property) being proclaimed a gold-field, she said she dreaded poverty, and would be glad if she was prepared to be taken away; she went out on Tuesday morning, saying she was going for a walk in the Domain, being very much depressed; I sometimes went with her for a walk round the Domain; the deceased was shortsighted, and wore glasses; about a week ago, when going round the Domain, she made some remarks about the rocks; she had no relations in the colony; she was not actually embarrassed in a pecuniary way, but she dreaded becoming poor; occasionally she complained of irregular action of the heart.

William Macquarie Cowper, Dean of Sydney, said: I have known Mrs. Loftus tolerably well for about eighteen months; during a portion of that time she was a member of my congregation, but left two months ago in consequence of removal to another part of the city; I saw her in the Infirmary on Tuesday evening; I must decline divulging what passed between myself and Mrs. Loftus during her last hours; I think I am not at liberty to do so; I have no reason to think that her mind was impaired during the eighteen months I have known her; she was an eccentric woman; I am aware she was much depressed at times about her property in New Zealand, which gave her a great deal of trouble; she told me so two or three times when residing in the parish of St. Philips; I never understood that she was in want, and never knew that her mind was disturbed in regard to religion; she was a regular communicant while residing in my parish; I was with her at ten o'clock on Tuesday night, and I understand she died between two and three o'clock on the following morning.

By a juror: I cannot say whether the deceased was insane or not on Tuesday night; I have not formed a decided opinion on the subject; she was suffering excruciating pain.

The Coroner then addressed the jury, and touched upon the points of evidence calculated to throw light upon the deceased's state of mind prior to the time when she was found by Emmies.

The jury desired the room to be cleared, which was accordingly done; and, after deliberating for about three-quarters of an hour, they called in the Coroner. The foreman said they had agreed in their decision, and, after duly considering all the circumstances of the case, were, on the evidence, compelled to find a verdict of *felo de se*.

The Coroner said he was bound to receive their decision, though a verdict of *felo de se* entailed the forfeiture "of all chattels, real and personal," of the deceased to the Crown, besides deprivation of the rites of the Church, and necessitated a private interment of the body between the hours of nine and twelve at night, within twenty-four hours of the finding of the inquisition.

The foreman remarked that with the consequences they had nothing to do—they were bound to find according to the evidence, and thereupon the foreman and other jurors signed the verdict.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co., to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade to their sale of an assortment of first-class drapery, slops, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

Grocers, storekeepers, and others are reminded of the extensive sale, this day, at the rooms of Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., 362, George-street, comprising groceries, Oilmen's stores, tobacco, gunny bags, grocer's paper, &c.—ADV.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 10th December, 1861.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Erection of Telegraph and Post Office, Mudgee Construction of a Landing Place, &c., for the Powder Magazine, Goat Island	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 24th December.
Erection of a Toll House on the Glebe Island Bridge Construction of a Tramway over Paddy's River Bridge	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 31st December.

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury of New South Wales,
3rd December, 1861.

TRANSFERABLE and REMITTABLE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—In conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, 24 Vic., No. 24, his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that sealed TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 17th of the present month, from persons desirous of advancing the whole or any portion of the sum of fifty thousand pounds on the following security, and subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz.:—

1. Each tender must be for the amount of one or more Debentures, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."

2. If the tender be accepted, debentures for such amounts as may be required will be issued in sums of £100, £500, and £1000 each, secured upon the consolidated revenues of New South Wales, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year. Parties tendering should state in which of the above sums they wish the debentures prepared.

3. The principal sum will be payable on 1st July, 1891, either in Sydney or London, at the option of the holder, but notice must be given, on or before the 1st January, 1891, of the place at which it is intended to present the debentures for the payment of such principal.

4. The interest will be payable either in Sydney or London, and the place at which the first payment is to be made will be endorsed on the debentures; any change which it may be desired to make in this respect must previously be registered or endorsed on the debentures, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, or at the office of the banking agents in London, six months prior to the date on which such interest shall be payable.

5. The debentures will be transferable by delivery.

6. The amount tendered, if accepted, must be paid in cash.

7. The Government will not consider itself bound to accept any tender which may not be deemed eligible or advantageous for the public service.

E. C. WEEKES.

ANNUAL SUPPLIES FOR THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, for the year 1862.—The undermentioned articles being required for the establishments of the Benevolent Society at Sydney and Liverpool, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary, at the office of the Society, Sydney, on or before MONDAY, the 16th instant, viz.:—

Beef and mutton, best quality, at per lb. (for Liverpool only)
Flour, fine, and 20 per cent., at per 100 lbs., Sydney and Liverpool
Bread, ditto, ditto Sydney and Liverpool
Bran, ditto, at per bushel of 20 lbs.
Newcastle coal, at per imperial ton, 2240 lbs., delivered at the Sydney establishment
Wood, at per ton 2240 lbs., delivered at Sydney
Ditto, ditto, ditto Liverpool
Coffins, large and small each, ditto Sydney
Ditto, large only, ditto Liverpool
Milk, at per quart, ditto Sydney
Ditto, ditto, ditto Liverpool
Medicine, as per list, Sydney and Liverpool

Tenders to be for twelve months, and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies for Benevolent Society." Those for bread and flour must be accompanied by samples of the articles.

The contractors for the bread, flour, and meat, will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st. That the bread and meat shall be delivered daily at the Asylum in Sydney, or Liverpool, as the case may be, before the hour of seven in the morning, in such quantities as shall be specified in a notice from the master of the Asylum, to be given to the contractor, or left at his place of business, on or before six in the evening previous to its being required to be delivered.

2nd. That the flour and bran shall be delivered at such time and in such quantities as the master shall require, by notice to be given by him to the contractor, or left at his place of business, on or before the evening previous to the time when it shall be required to be delivered.

3rd. That the beef and mutton be delivered in HIND and FORE quarters ALTERNATELY.

4th. That the bread, flour, meat, and bran to be furnished by the contractors shall be of the VERY BEST KIND, according to the quality specified in the advertisement.

5th. That the bread be baked in loaves of fine flour, of 2 lbs. and 1½ lbs. each, as may be required by the master.

6th. That if the flour, bread, meat, or bran delivered by the contractor shall, in the opinion of the master, not be of the quality or weight contracted for, he shall be at liberty to reject the same; and in case the contractor shall neglect to supply other flour, bread, meat, or bran for that so rejected, he (the master) will be authorised to purchase other flour, bread, meat, or bran, and charge the same to the account of the contractor, subject always, in case of any dispute in reference thereto, to the determination of a Board of Survey, to be constituted as follows—that is to say, six members of the general committee shall be nominated by the acting committee to form a standing Board of Survey, and that any three of such members of committee so nominated or appointed, who shall be required by the master or contractor to act in reference to any such dispute, shall have full power to decide thereon, and the decision of such three members, or two of them, shall be final and conclusive.

7th. That the contractors shall, with two sufficient securities, enter into a bond to such amount as shall be required by the committee for the due fulfilment of the conditions of the contract.

In case the contractor for the Liverpool supplies should not reside in that town, it will be necessary for him to name an agent there, who will receive the requisitions, and act in all matters connected with the contract as principal.

N.B.—Intending contractors are informed that the above conditions, especially those relating to the quality of the bread and meat, will be rigidly enforced.

All further particulars may be ascertained at the Asylum, Sydney.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tenders.

GEORGE ALLEN, honorary secretary.
Sydney, 2nd December.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

DIRECTORS:
George King, Esq., chairman.
Arthur Todd Holroyd, Esq., deputy chairman.
Frederick Ebsworth, Esq. | Thomas Holt, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq. | Hon. James Mitchell, Esq.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.
ASSURANCE of every contingency of human life.
ISSUE of Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities.
GRANTING ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND FOR OLD AGE.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.
All the Profits belong to the Members.
It is a COLONIAL INSTITUTION, on the model of the most successful British offices.
LIBERAL Conditions of Assurance.
PROMPT Settlement of Claims.
PROFIT on Policies DOUBLE that of the most successful BRITISH MUTUAL OFFICES, and nearly FOURFOLD that of leading BRITISH or COLONIAL PROPRIETARY INSTITUTIONS.
THE PROTECTION of all its Policies against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on an increasing scale, &c.

LOANS are granted on security of the Society's Policies, and on MORTGAGE of approved SYDNEY OR SUBURBAN FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

Prospectuses, and forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the Agents in New South Wales, and in the other Colonies, or at the Principal Office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, May 31.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

MESSRS. FARMER and PAINTER have made, for the convenience of customers, an ENTRANCE to their premises from George-street, by the gateway, No. 448, nearest to Market-street, which is now available to the public desirous of entering or leaving their premises from or to George-street.

BLOOD STOCK.—The Blood Stock advertised to be sold by BURT and CO., on MONDAY, December 16th, can now be seen on application at Kingfold, which is within five minutes' walk of the Newtown Tollbar.

"VARNA" and "HEATHER BELL," on view, at Burt and Co.'s Bazaar, Pitt-street.

MUNICIPALITY OF BRISBANE.—BRIDGE over the River Brisbane.—To CIVIL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—Notice is hereby given that Plans and Specifications are required for the Erection of a Bridge over the River Brisbane.

Premiums of £150, £80, and £40 respectively, will be given for plans according to merit.

Sections showing the proposed site, and full instructions may be obtained on application at the Office of the Town Clerk of Sydney or Melbourne; or of Messrs. F. MANGLES and CO., London.

By order,
W. M. BOYCE, Town Clerk.
Council Chambers, Brisbane, October 25th, 1861.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—TAMWORTH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Committee of the Tamworth Benevolent Society invite Tenders from persons willing to supply the Tamworth Hospital with DRUGS, for twelve months from 9th January, 1862. The gentleman who may be selected as surgeon will be permitted to tender for the supply and dispensing of drugs, the remuneration for which must be stated separately from that of medical attendance.

All information can be obtained from the undersigned, as to the average number of patients per annum, &c.

Tenders must be sent in to the undersigned on or before Monday, the 30th December, instant.

JAMES BARNETT, secretary.
10th December.

TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.—TAMWORTH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Committee of the Tamworth Benevolent Society invite offers from duly qualified medical practitioners, for the office of MEDICAL ATTENDANT to the Tamworth Hospital, for twelve months from the 9th January, 1862.

All information can be obtained on application to the Secretary, as to the average number of patients per annum, &c.

Applications must be sent to the undersigned on or before noon on Monday, the 30th December instant.

JAMES BARNETT, secretary.
December 10th.

SCHOOLHOUSE, NEWTOWN, 70 x 33 Feet.—To Builders and Contractors.—TENDERS are invited for a Schoolhouse to be erected at Newtown, on the land adjoining the Congregational Church.

Plans and specifications may be inspected on application to Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street, to whom sealed tenders are to be addressed, endorsed "Tender for Congregational Church Schoolhouse," on or before the 16th December next. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required either for the whole, or portions, of the works comprised in the building and finishing an HOTEL, on the South Head Road, near Double Bay. Plans and specifications may be inspected at the office of Mr. H. BREES, architect, Commercial Chambers, opposite the Exchange, where the tenders are to be delivered, on or before MONDAY next, the 16th instant. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for erecting a chapel at the Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool. Plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before TUESDAY, December 31. No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection, in whole or part, of a WESLEYAN CHURCH, at Kiama. The Masons', Carpenters', or Joiners' work may be tendered for separately. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 400, George-street, Sydney; or at Mr. GEORGE TURNER'S, Terralong-street, Kiama, to whom tenders must be sent, by 26th instant.

MANTLE AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.—DENISON HOUSE, George-street.

FRANCIS GILES and CO. have opened (this day) 6 cases of Lace and Mohair Shawls, the latest designs, from London and Paris; also 3 cases of Black and White Lace Jackets—the new shapes; together with 2 cases of White Muslin Jackets—quite new styles. The following are a few of the leading prices. Intending purchasers will find these goods remarkably cheap.

Black lace shawls, full size, one guinea
Ditto ditto, Spanish, £1 17s 6d
Ditto ditto, very elegant, £2 2s
The new mohair shawl, bound with silk, 18s 9d
Ditto ditto, richly embroidered, £1 9s 6d
Black and coloured grenadine, £2 2s
Black and white lace jackets, 10s 6d
White spotted zouave jackets, in muslin, 10s 6d
White lace mantles, scarfs, and bridal squares, at equally low prices.

F. GILES and CO., Denison House, George-street.

5 CASES of New MANTLES.—Just arrived, ex Star of Peace. FRANCIS GILES and CO. respectfully invite the attention of their numerous customers, and the public generally, to a large assortment of new MANTLES, just arrived, and ready for inspection, consisting of

140 black glace, new shapes, at one guinea, a great bargain
100 ditto ditto, richly trimmed, at 2 guineas
98 ditto ditto, paletot shape, at £1 15s.
120 ditto ditto, richly trimmed, £2 15s.
150 light summer mohair mantles, at 12s. 6d.
142 ditto ditto, new shapes, one guinea
120 ditto ditto, richly trimmed, at £1 8s. 6d.
Also, an assortment of children's summer mantles, from 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

These goods were purchased in London, at the close of the season, therefore are the improved shapes, at half the original prices.

Denison House, George-street.

CHEAP FANCY SILKS.—JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-street, requests the attention of ladies to the following list:—

No. 1—1500 yards checked silk (24 inches wide), 2s. 6½d. per yard.
No. 2—1800 ditto ditto, extra rich, 2s. 9½d. ditto.
No. 3—2000 ditto large checks and crossovers, 2s. 11½d. ditto.
No. 4—150 rich silk dresses, £1 10s., £1 15s., and £1 18s. 9d.
No. 5—Rich black gros d'Naples, £1 15s., £1 17s. 6d., and £1 19s. 6d. the dress.
No. 6—Stout black ducapes, £1 18s. 6d., £1 19s. 6d., and £2 2s.
No. 7—Rich French glaces, £1 19s. 6d., £2 2s., and £2 7s. 6d.

JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-street.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE for MANTLES in Sydney is JOHN HALBERT'S, 88, King-street.

Ladies' black glace mantles, £1 1s.
Ditto black glace paletots, £1 9s. 6d., £1 12s. 6d., and £1 15s. 6d.
Ditto black glace paletots, extra rich, large sizes, and elegantly trimmed, £1 19s. 6d., £2 5s., and £2 12s. 6d.
500 mohair, tissue, and grenadine mantles and paletots, from 5s. 11d. to 14s. 6d.

JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-street.

J. WETHERILL, 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.

1 case parachutes, iron handles, 6s. 6d.
1 case gold belts, 1s. 9d.; best quality, 2s. 6d.
4 cases flounced muslins, 16 yards, 5s. 11d.
1 case French muslins, 6½d., worth 1s.
2 cases flounced bareges 18 yards, 7s. 11d.
1 case challie robes, 18 yards, 9s. 6d.
2 cases black silk paletots and mantles
4 cases French bonnet ribbons, 7½d., worth 1s. 6d.
1 case spotted falls, ribbon bound, 3½d.
1 case gents' Jouvin's kid gloves, 1s. 6d.
2 cases gents' neckties, 1s., worth 2s. 6d.
1 case garden straw hats, 1s 11d., worth 4s. 6d.
4 cases chenille nets, 1s. 11d., worth 3s. 6d.

Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect the above lot of goods, all new; bought for cash this week.

Lincolnshire House, 307, George-street.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, only 7s. 6d. each, or six for 42s. They are made to open in front and behind, plain and gauntlet cuffs; for ease, elegance, and durability they have no rival. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

JOUVIN'S Kid Gloves, in all sizes; Josephine ditto. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

BE NOT deceived, the best and cheapest Boot Warehouse is Commerce Hall, 788, George-street South.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS and COLLARS, just opened, ex Star of Peace; two cases Ford's Eureka Shirts, in all sizes. PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street.

GENTLEMEN'S Spun Silk and Saxony Wool SHIRTS, in great variety of pattern, just opened. PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street.

BACK Hair Pads and Frizettes, 2s. 6d. and 3s. Just opened. LEWIS, French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-st.

THE ROYAL Photographic Portrait Gallery, 12 likenesses 7s. 6d. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-st.

THE GAME of Authors, 3s., very popular in England. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

GENTLEMEN'S Vest Sets, aluminium, pebble, ivory, &c. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

FAMILY TABLE MANGLES, £5 5s. each. LEA and SON, manufacturers, 70, York-street.

24 KNIVES or FORKS CLEANED in five minutes, with LEA'S machines, 21s. each. 70, York-street.

TO FARMERS, Storekeepers, &c.—For SALE, at reduced prices:—
Flour mills
Threshing machines
Seed drills
Chaff-cutters, &c., &c., &c.
English and American Implement Agency, 115, York-street.

CORN SHELLERS.—Double-wheel large hoppers, made expressly for this colony.

PLOUGHS.—American, Eagle, and Garden, ex Buena Vista. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

SOUTH SEA ISLAND ARROWROOT.—Now landing in packages from 20 lbs. upwards. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

IRON TANKS for SALE, at CUTHBERT'S Ship Yard, Miller's Point.

SANDS' and KENNY'S DIARIES for 1862.—Description of sizes:—

No. 1.—7¼ by 4¼ inches, cloth; one day in a page, with Sunday, ruled blue lines; ditto with cash, 6s.; or per post, 6s. 10d.
No. 2.—7¼ by 4¼ inches, cloth; two days in a page, with Sunday, ruled blue lines, ditto with cash, 5s.; or per post, 5s. 7d.

392, George-street.

LETTS' DIARIES.—An assortment of the most useful sizes. SANDS and KENNY, 392, George-street.

SCHOOL PRIZES.—A large assortment of BOOKS, suitable for school prizes. SANDS and KENNY, 392, George-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—BOOKS, suitable for presents, beautifully illustrated and in appropriate bindings. SANDS and KENNY, 392, George-street.

BURKE'S DIARY.—A Narrative of the Exploring Expedition, from its origin to the return from Carpentaria.

PORTRAIT of R. O'Hara Burke and William John Wills, 2s. 6d. each. SANDS and KENNY, 392, George-street.

GENERAL MAP of AUSTRALIA, showing the routes of the explorers, including Burke and Wills, to Carpentaria, 5s., or coloured 6s. SANDS and KENNY, 392, George-street.

PIANOS, ex Isles of the South, Prince Albert, and other late shipments, just unpacked.—Broadwood's, Erard's, and Collard and Collard's pianofortes, in every variety, always on hand. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

NEW MUSIC, ex Annie Archbell. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

ROMAN VIOLIN, Violoncello, Guitar, and Harp Strings, best quality. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINES.—Purchased in any quantities, by G. S. LEATHES and CO., Sydney.

NOW LANDING ex Daphne and Star of Peace, and on SALE by the undersigned.

Rock salt, in large lumps
Liverpool ditto, coarse and fine
Currants, in barrels
Raisins, in boxes
Candied peel, assorted
Sperm candles
Sardines, ½ and ¼ tins
Vinegar quarter-casks
Ditto, bottled
Colman's mustard, 1 lb. and ½ lb. bottles
Ditto, in 7 lb. tins
Colman's starch and blue
Orlando Jones's white starch
Glenfield patent starch
Blacking, Day and Martin's, assorted sizes
Salmons, 1 lb. tins, Moir's
Lobsters and oysters, 14 tins
Also, Congou teas, in chests, halves, and boxes
Ex Marco Polo,
Miranda,
James Shepherd,
Algernon,
Esmeralda, &c., &c.

SUGARS,
Manila, Mauritius, and China sugar, Company's No. 1 pieces, crystals, and loaf &c.

TOBACCO,
Lion brand
Giant ditto, and
Barratt's crown
Manila cigars, &c., &c.
Patna rice
Colonial soap, best manufactured
Ditto candles, ditto ditto
Washing soda, whiting
Score's washing crystal
Bath bricks, &c., &c.

JOHN BARLOW, 758, George-street South, next Southern Branch Commercial Bank.

ROCK SALT, in large lumps, now landing ex Daphne, and for SALE. JOHN BARLOW, 758, George-street South.

LIVERPOOL SALT, now landing ex Star of Peace, in extra strong sacks, ordered specially for country trade. JOHN BARLOW.

SUGAR.—China sugar, a first-class ration sugar, equal to Pampanga, and at considerably lower price.
JOHN BARLOW.

CONGOU TEA.—Choice Congou, ex late arrivals, in chests, halves, and boxes. Also 100 half-chests of good strong flavoured congou, suitable for stations, at low price. JOHN BARLOW, 758, George-street South.

SAUCES.—Crosse and Blackwell's sauces, now landing. JOHN BARLOW, 758, George-street South, next Southern Branch Commercial Bank.

CHOICE BLACK TEAS.—SMITH, PEATE, and CO. beg to inform their customers and the public generally that they have just received, ex Algernon, their first direct shipment of choice teas, selected by their agents in China, expressly for them, and of the best and purest description procurable. As a further guarantee of their genuine quality, each package bears the brand of their firm, thus—S. P. & Co. in triangle; and they feel assured they will be found superior to any teas hitherto imported.

SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 258 and 260, George-street.

FRESH Camden Park BUTTER, received This Morning. SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 258 and 260, George-street.

YORK HAMS, Wiltshire Bacon, fine North Wilts Cheese. SMITH, PEATE, and CO.

BARCLAY and Truman's STOUT, Allsopp's and Bass' Ale. SMITH, PEATE, and CO.

YOUNGER and SON'S Strong Alloa ALE, in stone bottles. SMITH, PEATE, and CO.

CLARETS of finest quality, Otard's Brandy. SMITH, PEATE, and CO., opposite Bank of Australasia.

EMPTY SHOE TRUNKS for SALE, at DELANEY'S, George-street.

PORT and SHERRY WINES.—The undersigned have on SALE, in lots to suit the Trade,
Port wine, in hogsheads and quarters
Sherry ditto, ditto ditto.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

WEST INDIA RUM.—On SALE, by the undersigned,
A parcel of fine W. I. rum, 33 o. p., in hogsheads, in lots to suit purchasers.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

MUNTZ METAL and NAILS.—The undersigned have for SALE,
Muntz metal, 16, 18, 20, and 22 oz.
Ditto nails, ¾, 1, and 1¼ inches.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

ROSKELL'S GOLD WATCHES.—On SALE, by the undersigned, a few gold watches, by the above-named celebrated maker.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

YORK HAMS.—On SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, a small lot of York hams, just landed in prime condition.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE,
30 bales 10-lb. woolpacks
100 single-hopper corn shellers, double wheels
10 cases American brooms, extra size
5 cases J. and H. Sorby's sheep shears
½ ton Turkey stone
4 bales best sewing twine
40 cases bright and Berlin black register stoves
12 casks improved kitchen stoves
8 casks Wing's files and rasps
1 case Heeb's files
1 ton bullock bells
Gray's C. S. circular saws
20 hogsheads holloware
5 tons white lead, 28 lbs., best quality
400 drums linseed oil
25 casks Stockholm tar
40 pairs Orion's smiths' bellows
2 hogsheads brass pillar and chamber candlesticks.
The above goods are now landing, and for SALE, by IREDALE and CO., opposite the Markets.

TAPIOCA, Pearl Sago, Spices, and Walnuts, for SALE. LENDER, MULLER, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

ASSORTED TOYS, Box Toys, Crying Dolls, Coloured Glassware. LENDER, MULLER, and CO.

LIVERPOOL SALT, Coarse and St. Ube (in three-bushel bags), ex Star of Peace. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.—JOSEPH GILLAM respectfully solicits an inspection of his stock of ivory table cutlery.
A very superior assortment of Rodgers', Mappin's Mechi's, and colonial-made razors
Ladies' lace and cutting-out scissors.
Cutler's Hall, near the Post Office.

AMERICAN PLOUGHS.—Just received, ex Buena Vista, and for SALE, by the undersigned, an invoice of American Ploughs. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

OATS.—California fine Oats, now landing ex Electra, on SALE, by the undersigned. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

COALS.—For SALE a cargo of 50 tons, Newcastle, best quality. ROBERT KING, Circular Quay.

COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, selling below market prices, at Shoobert's Wharf, Sussex-street.

COALS, COALS.—J. SHOOBERT has REMOVED to the Albion Wharf, Sussex-street, opposite Market-st.

HART'S ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE, at L. and S. SAMUEL'S, Spring-street.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned:—
Tin plates IC, IX, IXX
Price's belmont candles.
HYAM and CO., 339, George-street.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the public that we are ready to receive orders for CHRISTMAS CAKES of every description, and request the citizens to favour us with a call to inspect the stock, which is superior to any in the colony for VARIETY, QUALITY, and QUANTITY.
Pound, plum, sultana, and seed cakes
Scotch buns, shortbread
Petticoat-tails
Pitkethy bannocks
Lancashire thaw cake.
Roll up! roll up! to HAMILTON'S Steam Biscuit Bakery, Hunter-street.

SHARES.—W. BARTON and SON offer for SALE
New South Wales Bank, 80 shares
Joint Stock, 150 ditto
Australasian Steam, 20 ditto
Hunter River ditto, 35 ditto
General Assurance, 50 ditto
Sydney Insurance, 200 ditto
Wallsend Coal, 100 ditto
Steam and other debentures.
George-street, next Commercial Bank.

COME and SEE the fashionable and most reasonable TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, just opened, at No. 4, Hunter-street, where you can be suited with every kind of Clothing. H. ZIONS, 4, Hunter-street.

CHILDREN'S Perambulators, Invalid's Chairs, &c. T. MOORE, manufacturer, South Head Road, opposite the Courthouse.

SOCIABLE, Pagnel, and Spring Carts for SALE. MOORE, coachbuilder, 203, South Head Road.

CANARIES.—You can get one that will sing at EASTWAY'S, 425, George-street.

CANARIES, ex Duncan Dunbar, at EASTWAY'S, 425, George-street.

CANARIES bought at EASTWAY'S are warranted to sing.

ROSE COCKATOOS, 10s. each, at E. EASTWAY and SON'S, 425, George-street.

ROSE COCKATOOS, 10s. each, at EASTWAY'S, 425, George-street.

CAGES.—Plaited Wire Rose Cockatoo Cages, 10s. each. EASTWAY'S, George-street.

CAGES.—Iron Wire Rose Cockatoo Cages, 6s. each. EASTWAY'S, 425, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, choicest vintages, in wood and bottle. H. MACHEN and CO., 183, Pitt-st.

PAINT, OIL, AND COLOUR STORE.—WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, from 48 x 40 to 10 x 8. The cheapest house in the city, MURPHY'S, 23, Parramatta-street, opposite Tooth's Brewery, and near the Railway Station.

£1000 WORTH of DRUGS and MEDICINES, now landing from the Star of Peace, Isles of the South, &c.
Quinine; opium, 38s lb.; rhubarb
7 cwt. jujubes and medicated lozenges
Cases of Holloway's and Morison's pills
Superior oil peppermint, lemon, bergamot
Woodcock's celebrated wind pills
Pepsine, chlorodyne, chloroform, glycerine
Superior French polish, 6-gallon jars, 12s. 6d.
Tartaric acid, and cream tartar, in 1 cwt. kegs
Epsom salts, olive oil in casks
All kinds of chemicals and patent medicines.
W. LARMER, importer, 313, George-street; wholesale stores, Wynyard-lane.

THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' POWDER.—In this changeable climate, COUGHS and COLDS, if neglected, too often prove fatal. Influenza invades our cities, towns, and villages, and carries off thousands yearly. These are modified types of fever, of every kind; all are caused by checked perspiration.

A medicine which, by acting on the skin, will restore the natural flow of that secretion, is therefore what is needed in those diseases and all kinds of fever.

NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER possesses the properties to produce this, and it does it effectually and speedily.

The experience of 115 years has but increased its reputation and enhanced its value in the estimation of the profession, who largely prescribe it. This signal success has caused many base imitations of it, but medical practitioners have found and acknowledged that no other preparation is so safe and so efficacious as that manufactured by Messrs. Newbery. Even in rheumatism, asthma, and ague it will be found to give great relief, and generally produce a perfect cure.

By following the directions given with every packet and bottle, it can be administered with perfect safety as a FAMILY MEDICINE. As a guarantee, the original and genuine bears the words, "F. Newbery, No. 45, St. Paul's Churchyard," London, upon the Government stamp. Sold in England in packets 2s. 9d.; bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s.

** Ask particularly for "NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER."

Agent for Sydney, Messrs. FOSS, SON, and CO.

FEVERS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c., are instantly relieved by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never purchase Chlorodyne except in sealed bottles having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A whole sheet of medical testimonials accompany each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Price, in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.; carriage free.

THE EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT respecting HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT SOAP POWDER is daily increasing, and it has now attained a celebrity altogether unparalleled throughout the globe. The saving of time, trouble, labour, money, firing and soap to hundreds of thousands of weekly consumers is the best possible proof of its efficacy.

Don't condemn the thing untried. Purchase a single packet and be convinced.

Patentee—Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley by Bow, London. Sold by all grocers and druggists. Wholesale agent for Australia, Edward Whitby, 25, Flinders-lane east, Melbourne. Wholesale Agency for Sydney, 89, York-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
For SALE—
Hart's superfine
Bowman's ditto.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP has for SALE, ex Duncan Dunbar, Isles of the South, &c.:—
Muntz's yellow metal and nails
Sheathing felt
Stockholm tar and pitch
Rosin, soft soap
White lead, red lead
London glue
Boiled and raw oil
Colza oil
Kerosene and parafine
Turpentine
Gallipoli oil, castor oil
London glue, lump raddle
Varnishes, copperas
Paints and colours
Chance's window-glass, all sizes
Gold leaf, glass paper
Paperhangings, assorted
Tupper and Co.'s galvanised iron, 6, 7, and 8 feet lengths
Sheet lead, 3, 3½, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.
Sheet zinc, 8, 9, and 10 gauges
Tin plates, IC, IX, and IXX, Pontypool charcoal
Quicksilver
Patent nails, 1½ to 6 inch
Wire nails, Pointes de Paris, all sizes
Millboards
Soda crystals.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings Bank.

F. JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.—To Sportsmen.—The following articles of the best quality, manufactured by FREDERICK JOYCE, of London, may be had of most gunmakers and dealers in gunpowder throughout India and the colonies:—
Military rifle percussion caps
Patent pyroxline ditto ditto
Original (1824) anti-corrosive ditto
Treble waterproof central ditto
Waddings, cartridges, &c., &c.
Manufacturer to her Majesty's War Department.

FOR SALE, privately, now landing ex Isles of the South, 8 new Iron TANKS, each 400 gallons. Enquire of PAYTEN and DAY, auctioneers, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL, 2 Draught Mares, 2 Stone Trucks, 1 Draught Horse, and 1 Dray; any trial given. Apply G. EASTON, baker, Botany Road.

MARBLE and ENAMELLED SLATE CHIMNEY-PIECES.—A large variety of styles and patterns, from 30s. to £30, on view. W. W. BUCKLAND'S Show Rooms, Circular Quay.

PORTLAND CEMENT, White's, Knight's, Bevan and Sturges, Johnson's, and other manufacturers'. Also, Batchelder's and Sir William Maxwell's Roman Cement, English and American Plaster of Paris, best brands. W. W. BUCKLAND, Circular Quay.

MARBLE CHIMNEYPIECES, and Drain Pipes, for SALE. T. COWLISHAW, 1, King-street West, Commercial Wharf.

HARDWOOD purchased in any quantity, at the Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills. R. NOTT, manager.

MANURE.—400 Loads of good slaughter-house manure can be delivered anywhere on the Parramatta River. Apply E. J. B., Lime-street Wharf.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BAKING BUSINESS, with extensive premises. J. B. VERDAU, Yurong-st.

KANGAROO DOGS.—Four couples of fine dogs for SALE. Apply C. MARTYN, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a capital bay MARE, fit for a family phaeton. She is thoroughly steady, stanch, and accustomed to town. The property of a gentleman having no further use for her. 402, Castlereagh-street South.

TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE COLONIES.—For SALE, two of Cowper's, of Manchester and Birmingham, double double demy printing machines, to work by steam, with driving shafts, fast and loose pulleys, bed frames, fastening bolts, duplicate wheels, roller stocks and moulds, and everything complete for erecting in an office. The Machines formerly printed the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, and are now being disposed of in consequence of the erection of new machinery. They have had very little wear, and the casual repairs having been performed by a competent engineer, are as strong and perfect as when erected from the factory of Mr. Edward Cowper.

One FOUR-CYLINDER MACHINE, guaranteed speed 4000 per hour; cost set down in London Docks, £800; cash price, £500.

One TWO-CYLINDER MACHINE, guaranteed speed 2000 per hour; cost set down in London, £500; cash price, £300.

Also, one of Hopkinson's Super Double-royal ALBION PRESSES, which has had very little use.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, HERALD Office.

STUD OF HORSES FOR SALE.—BURT and CO. have for Sale, by private contract, a stud of well-bred Horses, consisting of about 200. They have been bred from some of the best thoroughbred sires ever imported to the colony, and there are some really first-class brood mares among them. They will be sold at a low figure, and are well worth the attention of any one wanting to stock a new country. They are within one day of Sydney, and can be seen on application to BURT and CO.'S Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a handsome Black MARE, the property of Captain Laver, 12th Regiment; goes in harness, carries a lady, and is perfectly gentle. May be seen on application to GROOM, at Military Barracks.

FOR SALE, a Pair of really first-class Bay Carriage HORSES, 5 years old, 15 hands high, step well together, sound, and free from vice. N.B.—They are both quiet in saddle. 402, Castlereagh-street South.

FOR SALE, a dark grey, well bred HORSE, will work well in saddle or harness; likewise, a bay Horse, a very fast trotter, broken in to saddle and harness. Apply to H. WOODWARD, George-street Market.

WANTED to SELL, an excellent saddle and harness COB. Hangs up. 402, Castlereagh-street South.

FOR SALE, cheap, 43 acres of good LAND, 7 miles from Wollongong. Apply 589, George-st. South.

FOR SALE, a two-roomed COTTAGE, 99 years' lease; price £50. E. BYRNE, Waterloo Estate.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL, Grafton.—For private SALE, this well-known valuable property, in full and lucrative trade. For full particulars apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, &c.—For SALE on credit and at a low rate of interest BUILDING LAND with frontages to Bourke, Fitzroy, Dowling, and other streets, Surry Hills. Apply to Mr. E. BENNETT, 121, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOTANY.—For SALE, all or part of 50 ACRES at Banks' Meadow. This land is ascertained, practically, to contain the finest description of peat (a valuable and economical article of fuel), in almost inexhaustible quantity. It is excellent for cultivation in market gardens, as proved by the adjoining lands of Mr. Saxby and others, and it is eligible for private residence, having splendid views of Sydney, the ocean, and the surrounding country. The projected railway to the bay will greatly enhance the present value of land at Botany, and the terminus will be near this property. Apply to the proprietor at the office of W. BARTON and SON, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

CHOICE VILLA SITE FOR SALE, situated at Snail's Bay, Balmain, a corner allotment, having a frontage of 128 feet to Wharf Road, by 150 feet to a street unnamed, which connects the waters of Snail's Bay with Waterview Bay. There is a substantial stone wharf 105 feet frontage to Snail's Bay, deep water, alongside which the largest ship afloat could discharge. There is a wooden building on the ground containing three rooms, and a never failing well of pure water. The allotment commands a delightful view of the harbour, and is within five minutes walk of the Dry Dock Ferry. As the proprietors are about leaving the colony, they are determined to sell. Apply on the premises to SYMONS and WETHERILL.

STATION, QUEENSLAND.—R. FORBES has orders to SELL 7 blocks, with 13,000 sheep,—capacity, 40,000.

STATION, near DUBBO.—R. FORBES has for SALE, with 12,000 sheep and 2000 cattle, &c.

QUEENSLAND.—The undersigned have for SALE some fine blocks of country admirably adapted for sheep. Full particulars may be had, and charts inspected on application to J. and W. BYRNES and CO., Victoria Chambers, New Pitt-street.

STORE SHEEP for SALE, in one lot.—
3300 wethers, 4 and 5 years old
800 maiden ewes
400 ewes, 3 and 4 years old.
Deliverable on the Burnett.
LOTZE and LARNACH.

SALES BY AUCTION.

New and Seasonable Drapery, Slops, &c.
Now landing ex Star of Peace, Isles of the South, and other late arrivals.

FRIDAY, 13th,
at 11 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Seasonable consignments of drapery, Manchester, and fancy goods, slops, &c.
Terms, liberal, as usual.

Best London Printed Cambrics
Ditto ditto ditto Muslins
Ditto ditto ditto Fast Mauve ditto
Stays—Patent Ventilating, Smith's patent
Ditto, Spanish, Grecian, and French ditto.

For Unreserved Sale.
On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

To Wholesale Houses, Warehousemen, Drapers, and the Trade.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
17 cases of prints, muslins, stays, &c.
Just landed from the Star of Peace.
Terms, liberal, as usual.

Boots, Watches, Books, Clothing, Firearms, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases boots and shoes assorted
Gold, silver, and other watches
Theological and other books
New and second-hand clothing
Double and single guns
Desks, workboxes, &c.
Terms, cash.

Fat Wethers and Lambs.
At the New Sale Yards, Sussex-street, midway between Erskine and Margaret streets.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by E. Cobcroft, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 10 o'clock,
29 lambs
16 wethers.
The above are in prime condition, lucerne-fed, and picked from a pet flock, on the Hunter River.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Stock and Produce Sale.
At the New Sale Yards, Sussex-street (midway between Erskine and Margaret streets).

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 10 o'clock,
Fat wethers, lambs, calves, pigs, poultry, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Stock and Produce Sale,
Railway Terminus.

Prime Fat Calves, Pigs
Poultry, Eggs, Cheese, Bacon
Butter, in roll and kegs, &c., &c.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, Friday, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Consignments of the above stock, and country produce, in lots to suit buyers.
Terms, cash.

Gig or Phaeton Horse.

BURT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY,
A bay horse, good gig or phaeton horse.

Grey Gig Horse.

BURT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A grey horse, just arrived from Goulburn, quiet to ride, and a good gig horse.

THIS DAY.

First-class well-bred Hackneys.

BURT and CO. have received instructions from E. C. Close, Esq., Morpeth, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 perfectly broken well-bred hackneys; they are bays, with a deal of style and fashion about them.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO.'S Sale by Auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, will comprise—
3 hackneys from Morpeth
Grey gig horse
Black cob, good hackney
Bay cob, weight carrier
Bay gig or phaeton horse
2 thoroughbred mares
Light second-hand gig
30 other horses of all descriptions; also
Dogcart
Gig
Spring carts
Drays, harness, saddles and bridles, &c.

Second-hand Gig.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A second-hand light tire spring gig; has been but little used.

BURT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY,
Black cob, good hackney
Bay cob, a weight carrier, and very active.

Blood Stock.

BURT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY, December 16th,
The following exceedingly choice lot of brood mares and young stock.

The brood mares were selected by their present owner regardless of expense, and it will be seen by the annexed particulars that they have always been put to the best and most fashionable sires in the colony. The colts and fillies show a great deal of quality, combined with size and substance. This is an opportunity that seldom occurs of picking up really first-class brood mares, and although the stud about to be submitted to public competition is but small, it is, perhaps, second to none in the colony.

1. Heather Bell, a bay mare, 4 years old, got by Waverley, her dam Cressida, own sister to Cassandra; stinted to Cossack
2. Jewess, bay mare, by Lawson's Emigrant, her dam Persiana (imported), by Colonel, out of a Reveller mare; stinted to Protector
3. Varna, bay mare, by Lawson's Emigrant, her dam Young Lady Emily, by Whisker (imported), out of Lady Emily (imported); stinted to Lord of the Hills (imported)
4. Brunetta, brown mare, bred by Messrs. Macarthur, got by Priam, her dam Brunetta, by Emigrant (imported), out of a Washington mare; Priam by Tros, out of Medora by Satellite; foal at foot by Liverpool, and stinted to Marske.
5. Bay mare got by Gratis; foal at foot by Liverpool and stinted to Marske.
6. Portia, by Doctor (imported), out of one of Wm. Hayes' Gratis mares (see Stud Book) foal at foot by Liverpool.
7. Maori, bay colt, 2 years old, by Magus, out of Varna.
8. Boddice, by Whalebone, out of Jewess.
9. Chesnut colt, 3 years old, by Warwick, out of Brunetta.
10. Bay colt, Premier, 4 years old by Warwick, out of Portia; engaged in the second Biennial, and all his engagements paid up. Broken in.
11. Brown colt, 3 years old, by Chatterbox, out of the Gratis Mare.
12. Brown colt, 2 years old, by Magus, out of Portia.
13. Brown filly, 4 years old, by Warwick, out of Brunetta. Broken to saddle.

Marske, got by Vagabond, out of Cutty Sark, Liverpool by Cossack, his dam, by St. John.

Just arrived. Horses from the Country.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome pair of bright bay carriage horses, 5 years old, 16 hands high, in prime condition
20 first-class horses, well broken in
Spring carts, old carts, dog carts, American buggies, &c.
No half crowns charged for entering horses for sale.

GILBERT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Newmarket Horse Repository (opposite School of Arts), Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 grey pony, well bred, very handsome, and accustomed to carry a lady
1 grey gelding, 5 years' old, an excellent hackney
1 grey gelding, 6 years' old, just arrived from Kiama, from whence he brings a character of being a thorough good hackney, and perfectly stanch in harness, together with
2 drays, 1 spring cart, 1 phaeton
7 light harness horses
5 hackneys
3 draught horses.

Lachlan Horses.
At Davidson's Sale Yards, Camperdown.
On MONDAY, 16th instant.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed by Mr. William Hood to sell by auction, at the Sale Yards, Camperdown, on MONDAY, 16th, at 2 o'clock,
The first draft of 27 head of good and useful horses.

Murrumbidgee Horses.
At Davidson's Sale Yards, Camperdown.
On THURSDAY, 19th.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from the Trustees in the Estate of the late Henry Osborne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Sale Yards, Camperdown, on THURSDAY, 19th, at 2 o'clock,
50 head of strong colts, fit for dray and other purposes.

Extensive Sale of American Carriages.
Ex Buena Vista, from New Haven.
At the Stores of Messrs. R. Towns and Co., Miller's Point.
On WEDNESDAY next, December 18th, at 12 o'clock.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Miller's Point, on WEDNESDAY next, December 18th, at 12 o'clock,
A shipment of American carriages, consisting of
Hamilton's coaches or close fancy carriages
Ditto ditto ditto
Lawrence Brett ditto
Full size calash
Queen's phaeton
Close top buggy
World's fair ditto
New Orleans jump seat buggy
Georgia, no top
Concords, no tops
Rockaways, with pole and shafts
Rockaway barouche
Light "Brett" ditto
Side-spring open buggy
Extension top barouche
Express waggon, &c.

The auctioneer begs to call particular attention to this extensive sale of American carriages, just landed, and without exception the best finished carriages ever imported. They are from the works of the best builders in America. Drawings of the several carriages can be seen at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, and the carriages can be seen at the stores, Miller's Point.

Horses and Mules.
At Davidson's Sale Yards, Camperdown,
On SATURDAY, 21st.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from R. G. Walker, to sell by auction, at the Sale Yards, Camperdown, on SATURDAY, 21st, at 2 o'clock,
The first half of a draft of horses and mules, from the Wolgan Station.
These horses are represented as very good.

Lachlan Horses.
At the Sale Yards, Camperdown,
On MONDAY, 23rd.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Sale Yards, on MONDAY, 23rd,
The remaining half of Mr. Hood's horses.

Substantial Household Furniture, Van, Horses, &c.
The Proprietor leaving Sydney.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has received instructions from Mr. Hutchinson to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 13th December, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Bourke-street, next to the Iron Chapel, Surry Hills,
Household furniture, comprising handsome loo table, chests of drawers, spring-seated couch, sofas, bedsteads, bedding, washstands, tables, chairs, pier and toilet glasses, crockery, ornaments, pictures, kitchen requisites, &c.; also,
Spring van, three horses, harness, &c.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, 13th December, at 10 o'clock sharp, on the premises, Goulburn-street, near Pitt-street,
Household furniture, comprising chest of drawers, chiffoniers, iron and cedar bedsteads, leather-covered couch, leather-covered chairs, washstands, tables, bedding, Indian floorcloth, pier and toilet glasses, crockery, glass, kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.

National Library of Australia

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1484071

SALES BY AUCTION.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Friday, 13th December.

Notice to Purchasers of Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above of their sale THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Comprising invoices of perfumery and fancy goods.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 13th December.

To Perfumers
To Fancy Dealers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 13th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of perfumery and fancy goods, &c., comprising
Rosewood workboxes, mosaic buhl
Dressing-cases, inlaid pearl
Ditto ditto silk velvet lined, and secret drawers
Maple jewel boxes
French buhl jewel boxes
Portemonnaies, assorted
Russia leather dressing-cases
Ladies' superior dressing-cases
Ladies' companions
Superior cigar cases
Fancy soap, in boxes
Lavender water
Eau de cologne
Scented hair oil
Jockey club essences
Assorted essences
Hair brushes
Tooth brushes
Rack combs
Leather bags
Portemonnaies
Bag purses
Price's marking ink
Bronze pyramid lamps
Victoria glasses
Single nursery lamps
Large porcelain ditto
Pyramid and victoria lights, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THURSDAY, 19th December.

13,000 vols. Books,
Now landing, ex Isles of the South.
Preliminary Notice.
To Booksellers
To Librarians
To Private Buyers.

20 Cases New Books,
Comprising 13,000 vols. of Elegantly-bound and Illustrated Books, by the following publishers:—
Henry G. Bohn, Longman and Co., John Murray, Bentley, Marston, Low, and Co., Hogg and Son, Adam and C. Black, Wood and Lennet, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 19th December, when all landed,
20 cases, containing upwards of 13,000 vols. of first-class books, handsomely and usefully bound, and illustrated by the first artists of the day.

The following are the names of some of the authors:—Macaulay, Dickens, Thackeray, Guizot, Brougham, Alison, Pepe, Gillray, Edgeworth, Hogarth, Swift, Stowe, Crowe, Hall, Lamartine, Fielding, Smollet, Hook, Dumas, Disraeli, James, Albert Smith, Lever, Irving, Longfellow, Maxwell, Carlyle, Pugin, Trollope, Gregory, Goldsmith, Sand, Currer and Acton Bell, Byron, Shelley, Ramsay, &c., comprising works in every department of literature.

Catalogues are in course of preparation, and will be ready for issue the morning previous to day of sale.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY, 17th December.

To Drapers
To Outfitters
To Storekeepers and others.
Preliminary Notice.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 17th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, &c.
Now landing.
Full particulars in a future issue.

Under Distraint for Rent.

OCTAVIUS BRADLEY will sell, under warrant, on the premises, 121, King-street East, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Furniture and effects—
Chiffoniers, horse-hair couch, loo table, D tables, and sundries.
Also a lot of hats, at risk of former purchaser.
Terms, cash.
Office, opposite Supreme Court.

Negrohead Tobacco (Black Swan brand).
With all faults.

FRIDAY, 13th instant.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
D. 716—7 ¼-tierces tobacco, black swan brand.
This tobacco can be inspected at Leigh's bond.
Terms, cash.

Soda Water Corks
Ginger Beer Ditto.

THIS DAY, Friday.

Ex La Hogue.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11,
4 bales very superior soda water corks, each 100 gross
10 bales ditto ditto ginger beer ditto
5 bales very superior ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores
Gunter and Co.
G. F. Coward.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Confectioners, and others.
For Unreserved Sale, to close accounts.

THIS DAY, 13th instant.

Gunter's Bottled Fruit
Ditto 1lb. and 2 lbs. Jams
Coward's Mushroom Ketchup
Ditto Yarmouth Bloaters
Ditto Jams, in glass jars
Ditto Isinglass, &c.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
Invoices of Gunter's and Coward's goods, as under—
20 cases, each 3 dozen, Gunter's 2 lb. jars, jams and jellies, assorted
14 cases, each 4 dozen, 1 lb. ditto ditto ditto
36 cases, each 3 dozen, ditto bottled fruits, an excellent assortment
14 cases, each 6 dozen, Coward's half-pint ketchup
16 cases, each 1 dozen, 2 dozen tins ditto red herrings
6 cases, each 3 dozen, glass jars ditto assorted jams and marmalade
2 cases, 12 dozen oz. packets ditto isinglass, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Shaw's Wrapping Paper.

To Grocers, Stationers, Storekeepers, Drapers, Ironmongers, and others.

Imperial
Double ditto
Bag Cap
Royal Hand.

FRIDAY, 13th instant.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
An invoice of Shaw's superior wrapping paper, comprising
3 bales, each 8 reams, imperial, 40 lb.
2 ditto, ditto 10 ditto, ditto, 30 lb.
3 ditto, ditto 5 ditto, double ditto, 80 lb.
4 ditto, ditto 12 ditto, bag cap, 28 lb.
3 ditto, ditto 12 ditto, royal hand, 36 lb.
Terms at sale.

Eagle Brand Tobacco.
In boxes and quarter-tierces.

FRIDAY, 13th instant.

To Tobacconists, Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
11 cases eagle brand tobacco, each 8 boxes
16 quarter-tierces ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Robinson's Patent Groats
Feast's half-pint and pint Salad Oil
Whybrow's ditto ditto
W. I. Arrowroot
Soft-shell Almonds
Carbonate Soda
Soda Crystals
Whiting
Sultana Raisins
Seidlitz Powders.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
25 cases Robinson's patent groats
20 ditto Feast's half-pint salad oil
20 ditto ditto pint ditto
15 ditto Whybrow's ditto ditto
20 ditto W. I. arrowroot
10 barrels soft-shell almonds
20 kegs carbonate soda
10 tons soda crystals, in small casks, net cwt.
8 ditto whiting, ditto, ditto
7 cases sultana raisins, very fine
9 cases seidlitz powders, each 12 dozen, &c.
Terms at sale.

English Hams.
Ex Isles of the South.
Now landing, in splendid condition.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
15 cases very prime York hams.
For unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Gunny Bags.
To Potatoe Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 bales gunny bags, each 250.
Terms at sale.

Extensive Clearance Sale.
Groceries, Teas, Sugars
Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.
At the Stores of Messrs. M. Baar and Co., Pitt-street North.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. M. Baar and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, Pitt-street North, THIS DAY, 13th December, at 11 o'clock,
In consequence of their removing to new premises, the whole of their valuable stock of general groceries, teas, matches, wines, spirits, beer, &c., as follows:—

CELLAR.
1—251 cases Faure's claret
2— 75 ditto St. Julien ditto
3— 5 casks Bass's ale, pints, each 8 dozen
4— 34 cases burgundy, DF&M
5— 9 ditto pints champagne, GF&C
6— 23 ditto Jenquel Freres' brandy
7— 10 ditto sherry
8— 5 ditto sparkling hock, quarts
9— 5 ditto ditto, pints
10— 20 ditto champagne, pints, RF&Co
11— 5 ditto sparkling moselle, quarts, C&S
12— 5 ditto ditto, pints
13— 28 ditto champagne, quarts, GF&Co
14— 71 ditto sparkling hock, C&S
15— 18 ditto ditto, pints, ditto
16— 69 ditto sparkling moselle, ditto
17— 4 ditto ditto, pints, ditto
18— 6 ditto ditto claret, ditto
19— 3 ditto ditto hock, ditto
20— 1 ditto ditto moselle
21— 1 ditto ditto claret
22— 1 ditto old sherry
23— 19 ditto champagne, GAL
24— 1 ditto ditto
25— 1 ditto still moselle
26— 1 ditto ditto
27— 4 ditto sparkling hock, CC over MSS
28— 1 case fine port
29— 1 case each sparkling hock and Moselle
30— 4 quarters Ponce de Leon three diamond sherry
31— 1 hogshead, containing 26 gallons sherry, K, 762
32— 4 quarter-casks Cosens' four diamond sherry, M 736
33— 4 hogsheads Mackenzie's port, double diamond
34— 2 quarter-casks double diamond port, K 755
35— 2 ditto single ditto ditto, Y 772
36— 9 casks, each 4 dozen, Henley's cider
37— 1 ditto, ditto
38— 1 quarter-cask, containing 12 gallons, single diamond port
39— 1 pipe Harrisses fine 6 grape port
40— 1 hogshead, containing 29 gallons, Bonniott's brandy
41— 1 ditto, containing 29 gallons, brandy
42— 1 quarter-cask Mackenzie's port
43— 2 ditto Cosens' sherry, "particular"
44— 1 ditto ditto, "Amontillado"
45— 1 ditto four diamond sherry
46— 1 octave Garrapoga wine.

LOWER STORE.
47— 33 cases Hunt's port
48— 1 case ditto
49— 1 ditto Graham's port
50— 1 ditto ditto
51— 17 cases, key brand, geneva
52— 4 ditto, each 24 tins, herrings
53— 40 baskets Regnault's champagne
54— 2 ditto ditto
55— 14 cases Colman's starch, each 1 cwt.
56— 3 ditto prunes, each 12 tins
57— 6 baskets seltzer water, each 2 dozen
58— 1 ditto ditto
59— 39 cases still hock, MH & Co.
60— 16 baskets champagne, GF & Co.
61— 5 ditto ditto ditto, pints
62— 2 cases sago, each 564 lbs.
63— 5 cases champagne, Cliquot
64— 1 ditto ditto
65— 78 ditto Jacquesson's champagne
66— 25 ditto ditto
67—197 ditto claret, Gustave Edouard
68— 1 ditto ditto
69— 29 casks, each 4 dozen, Bass' ale, H. H. and Co.
70— 1 ditto ditto
71— 4 cases, each 20 gross, saloon matches
72— 43 ditto champagne, R. F. and Co.
73— 1 ditto ditto
74— 1 box raisins, 56lbs.
75— 2 cases wax vestas
76— 1 case isinglass
77— 1 ditto mixed matches.

MAIN STORE.
78— 7 cases still hock, CC over MSS
79— 1 ditto ditto
80— 16 boxes candles, each 25lbs.
81— 10 cases brandy (protege)
82— 4 ditto Feast's jams, each 4 dozen, 1 lb.
83— 3 ditto ditto, each 2 dozen, 2 lbs.
84— 1 ditto brandied fruit
85— 1 ditto, 67lbs., Hobart Town jams
86— 1 ditto still hock, W, 120
87— 1 ditto sparkling moselle, W, 126
88— 20 chests congou ex Shakspeare
89—120 cases Colman's starch, each half cwt.
90— 15 ditto claret, V.D.M.
91— 1 ditto ditto
92— 1 ditto Faure's claret
93— 7 ditto, each 12 gross, Letchford's plaid vestas, D over IC
94— 5 ditto, each 12 gross, plaid vestas, GW and Co. over B
95— 2 ditto japanned vestas, 50's, 100's, and 150's
96— 5 ditto ditto, 250's
97— 5 ditto ditto, 1000's
98— 1 ditto soy
99— 2 cases Bassett's ¼-lb. sardines, each 100
100— 30 boxes, each 25 lbs., candles, B. and C.
101— 68 ditto congou, ex Gazelle
102— 3 half-chests ditto, ex Algernon, c. 4
103— 78 boxes, each 25 lbs., Belmont candles
104— 25 ditto congou, ex Juverna
105— 2 chests congou, ex Miranda
106— 4 cases Soie's brandy
107— 9 ditto Otard's brandy
108— 5 ditto Stoughton bitters
109— 1 ditto ditto
110— 11 ditto, Batger's jams, each 3 dozen
111— 10 ditto, each 56 lbs., Leacher's starch
112— 3 ditto Neirsteiner wine
113— 30 boxes candles, B. and C.
114— 28 ditto orange pekoe
115— 25 ditto congou, ex Shakspere
116— 4 cases cherry cordial, pints
117— 1 ditto ditto, ditto
118— 1 ditto Stoughton bitters
119— 1 ditto stein wine, C. B. and Co.
120— 43 half-chests congou, ex Antagonist
121— 11 cases ¼-lb. sardines, each 100
122— 1 ditto plaid vestas
123— 1 ditto genuine Havanah cigars, 70 boxes, each 100
124— 1 case orange bitters
125— 1 ditto ditto
126— 20 ditto hermitage, A 668
127— 20 ditto champagne, V 667
128— 10 baskets sparkling burgundy, W 667
129— 51 half-chests congou tea, ex Seawitch
130—100 boxes congou tea, ex Algernon, D.
131— 50 cases stein wine, each 1 dozen
132— 8 quarter-casks sherry, ex Summer Cloud
133— 5 ditto ditto, ex Duncan Dunbar
134— 97 boxes pipes, each 5 gross
135—103 cases, each 2 dozen, 1 lb. lobsters
136— 51 ditto, each 2 dozen, 1 lb. oysters
137— 53 ditto, each 1 dozen, 1 lb. tins Feast's jams
138— 30 ditto, each 6 dozen, half-pints castor oil
139— 8 ditto, each 3 dozen, Whybrow's 1-lb. mustard
140— 76 boxes light blue, each 28 lbs.
141— 40 kegs caraway seed
142— 20 barrels French beans
143— 69 bags walnuts.
Terms at sale.

Fat Sheep.
Notice to Butchers.
Auction Sale, at the Yards, Dixon-street.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Yards, Dixon-street, THIS DAY, 13th December, at 12 o'clock,
139 fat sheep, per Rangatira.
These are a very prime lot, and will average in carcase 70 lbs.
Terms at sale.

The remainder of the Cargo of the Esmeralda;

Superior Congou Teas, in chests, half-chests, and boxes.

*** The whole of these Teas having been landed, the samples not previously procurable are now on view.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 16th December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of the cargo of finest congou teas, ex Esmeralda.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Teas, Provisions.

Auction Sale, MONDAY, 16th December.

To Grocers, Merchants, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock,
New shipments of groceries, oilmen's stores, parcels of teas, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Two Hundred Packages
New and Seasonable
Boots and Shoes,

Manufactured by Elly, Homan, Dawson, and Bostock.
Just landed.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,
200 packages boots and shoes.
Seasonable and well selected goods from the above-named manufacturers.
Terms at sale.

Important and attractive sale of
CHRISTMAS WINES, also
Spirits and Beer,
*** At the Stores of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., George-street.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Connoisseurs of Wines, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, George-street, on TUESDAY, 17th December, at 11 o'clock,
New shipments of choice wines, comprising
Gonzalez and Dubosc's sherries
Mackenzie's sherries
Offley's port wines
Mackenzie's ports
Champagne claret
Brandy, geneva, whisky
Rum, beers, &c.
The above wines have been selected with great care and judgment, and among them will be found some of the choicest samples ever imported to the Australian colonies, they having been chosen without regard to cost in order to secure wines of the highest quality, such as may be confidently recommended, and will reflect credit on those by whom they are supplied.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

WEDNESDAY, December 18th, 1861.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, December 18th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1000 packages of new groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, &c.
Terms at sale.

Continuation of the great Auction Sale of American Merchandise.

On FRIDAY, December 13, 1861.
To commence punctually at half-past 10 o'clock.

American Clocks, Kerosene Chandeliers, Lamps, &c.

In consequence of the numerous applications, the first lot to be offered will be the
40 Cases Clocks.
At 11 o'clock,
Kerosene Chandeliers, Lamps, &c.
Samples on view at the Rooms.
*** Intending purchasers are informed that the extra Shades, Chimneys, Globes, &c., will be sold separately from the Lamps (complete), in order that the trade may be supplied with these spare articles; and the Chandeliers will be sold complete with Shades, Chimneys, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, December 13, 1861,
The remaining portions of the American merchandise ex Buena Vista.
CLOCKS
of superior workmanship and finish.
40 cases, comprising eight-day strike, gold and black, pearl, bronze; one-day Paris, gold and black
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.
15 Packages, comprising an elegant assortment, viz.:—
Plain side hang, 2, 3, 4-light ormolu chandeliers
2, 3, and 4-light E. B. and ormolu chandeliers
Shade-holders, shade clasps, wicks
Saloon chandeliers corn E. B. and melon shades
Bright and japan kerosene lanterns, E. B.
E. B. and ormolu lamps, B. B., E. B., and ormolu pine-cut blue and opal lamps
Ormolu cut topas, gilt, torquoise, black, full ditto
Ormolu opal, and plain cut pinty shade lamps
Opal plain cut globe ditto ditto
Round and cut globe kerosene shades
Plain turban, melon, crimpt ditto
Paper shades, veins, oak leaf, pastoral, in gold
Little girl in gold medallion
Venice, American views, flower wreath, &c.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, December 14th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

China Ornaments and Fancy Goods.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, December 14th, at 11 o'clock,
Five cases ornaments and fancy goods.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, December 16th, at 11 o'clock

At Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.
Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture.
A Magnificent Pianoforte (Grand), by Ernst Irmler, full compass, patent action, and with all the latest improvements (a gem)
Symphonium Orchestrion, by C. Fourneaux, Paris
Walnut Cottage Pianoforte, by Tolkien
Italian Marble Statuary
Very rare Proof Engravings and Valuable Books
Drawing-room Suite, in damask
Dining-room Suite, in morocco
Curious Japanese Cabinet and Ornaments
Pier Glasses, Chandeliers, Carpets
State Bedsteads, Wardrobes
Marble Washstands and Dressing Tables
Iron Bedsteads, &c. Also,
Carriages, Dogcarts, Horses, and Silver-mounted Harness, &c., &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been honoured with instructions from Mrs. Edward Salamon, to sell by auction, at her residence, No. 237, Victoria-street, on MONDAY, December 16th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her superior household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars will be published in a few days. Catalogues and cards to view will be issued by the auctioneers.

Preliminary Notice.

Young's-buildings, Cumberland-street.
Substantial Household Furniture
Two Superior Rosewood Cottage Pianofortes
Solid Mahogany Sideboard
Elegant Drawing-room Suite (nearly new)
Richly-bound Books
Solid Silver Tea and Coffee Service
Tubular and Solid Iron Bedsteads
Glass, China, Platedware, &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Dunn to sell by auction, on an early day,
The whole of her household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, December 14, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Old Bank of Australasia.

Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, in rosewood, by Charles Cadby, 6¾ octaves
Substantial Mahogany Sideboard
Dining-room Suite, in Leather
Large Dining Table, with 4 spare leaves
Pier Glass and Ornaments
Brussels Carpet and Rug
Fender and Iron, and Cornice Poles
Valuable Books
Oil Paintings and Engravings
Iron Bedstead and Bedding
Cooking Stove and Culinary Utensils. Also,
A Strong Useful Draught Horse.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Lewellin (who is leaving for the interior), to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, December 14, at half-past 10,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Wool
Sheepskins
Hides.

MR. BREWSTER will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th December, at 3 o'clock,
75 bales fleece wool
3 bales sheepskins
Hides, &c.

THIS DAY, 13th December.

133 Bales WOOL
Sheepskins.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, the 13th December, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
Australian produce, viz.:—
133 bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

ON MONDAY NEXT.—
UNRESERVED SALE.—
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
Athlone-street, Parramatta-street,
Nearly opposite St. Barnabas' Church.
Terms, liberal.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

Substantially erected brick-built Dwelling-House, No. 172, South Head Road, with Allotment of Land, extending to and fronting Burton-street; now occupied by Dr. Low.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having about the following frontage:—
22 feet to the South Head Road, 19 feet to Burton-street, with a depth of about 95 feet, on which is erected that well-known two-story House, No. 172, South Head Road, now in the occupation of Dr. Low, built of brick on stone foundations, containing hall, five rooms, pantry, closet, and kitchen: with yard, &c., at the rear.
The premises are well and substantially erected, and the principal rooms well finished with corniced ceilings, cupboards, marble mantles, &c.
This freehold is situated in one of the best positions on the north side of this great thoroughfare, a few feet from its junction with Riley and Burton streets.
In the present dearth of good investments Richardson and Wrench can recommend this purchase as a capital opportunity for securing a sure and safe return for capital. A portion of the purchase money, if desired, can remain secured on the property.
Terms at sale.

Postponed until FRIDAY, December 13th.
10,000 Volumes Books.
From the celebrated house of Dean and Sons.

For Unreserved Sale.

FRIDAY, December 13th.

To Booksellers
To Public Schools
To Private Seminaries
To Librarians
To Religious Societies, and others.
Just in time for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Friday, December 13th, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt (on account of the number of lots),
Without the least reserve,
Just landed, ex Josephine and Star of Peace.
About 10,000 volumes elegantly bound and illustrated books, from the celebrated house of Messrs. Dean and Sons, London.
Comprising—
Mr. Ellis' Women of England
Burns' Poetical Works
Milton's L'Allegro
Goldsmith's Poetical Works, and Vicar of Wakefield
Longfellow's Hyperion, Evangeline, &c.
Leigh Hunt's Works
Albert Smith's London Life
Captain Mayne Reid's Works
Æsop's Fables, illustrated
Tears, beautifully illustrated by Miss Macleod
Lover's Metrical Tales, and other Poems
History of England and Wales, by Miss Corner
Ministering Women, by Dr. Cumming
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress
Poe's Poetical Works
Oriental Text Book and Language of Flowers
Illustrated Bibles, Church Services
Sacred Psalmody, maps, games, and an endless and varied assortment of school books, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
The special attention of booksellers, principals of public and private schools, religious societies, and private purchasers is directed to this sale, to commence at half-past 10 o'clock prompt, on account of the number of lots. May be viewed on morning of sale.

6 cases Account Books, &c.
Just landed.
FRIDAY, December 13th.

To Stationers, Bookbinders, Booksellers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, December 13th, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases account books, and comprising
Metallic memo. books, cloth clasps ditto
Forril, and imitation ditto
Flush books, pocket ledgers
Cyphering and copy books
Strap, flap, and tuck pocket books
Skin tablets, roan flap books
Broad forril day books, long ditto
Fancy bound ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Opposite the Royal Hotel.

Important Notice of the Opening of R. Muriel's New Auction Rooms, George-street.

38 Packages of Elegant and Substantial English-made Furniture, &c., &c.
*** Just Landed ex Isles of the South.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received positive instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel, on TUESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex Isles of the South,
H in diamond—38 packages, consisting of the following valuable and saleable assortment of furniture, namely,
§ 1, 2 §—2 packages, containing 24 dining-room chairs, stuffed back and seats
14 to 17—4 ditto, containing sofas, covered in best American cloth
20, 21—4 ditto, containing couches, ditto ditto, and couches covered in morocco leather
26 to 29—4 ditto, containing sofas, covered in hair seating
34-5—3 ditto, containing easy chairs
36 to 40—6 ditto, containing drawing-room suites, covered in rich damask; walnutwood card tables and rosewood
45—1 ditto, containing chest of drawers and bergier chairs
66, 67—2 ditto, containing 6 4-feet rosewood circular loo tables, on pillars and claws
68, 69—2 ditto, containing 3 4-feet walnut, as above
3 4 feet 3, ditto ditto, oval
77 to 83—3 ditto, containing 6 4-feet mahogany wardrobes, fitted with sliding trays, &c.
Walnut-wood fancy drawing-room chairs, occasional chairs, wicker seats, oval, banister, and other backs
84—1 ditto, containing toilet glasses
85—1 ditto, containing cane-seated chairs
87—1 ditto, containing bergier chairs and stands.

38 packages.

Also,
About 14 cwt. of the best curled horsehair.
N.B.—The auctioneer can confidently recommend the above shipment of really good furniture, being similar in quality to that shipment ex Woolloomooloo so much admired by the trade and private buyers, and sold by R. Muriel at Mr. John Clark's Assembly Rooms on the 13th of November last.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Richmond Terrace, Domain.

A sale by Public Auction, of very Elegant and Costly Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte
Valuable Oil Paintings, Engravings
Ornaments, articles of Vertu, &c., &c.
N.B.—Detailed particulars in future advertisements. Notice will then be given, when cards and catalogues are ready for delivery.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from J. B. Hall, Esq., Richmond-terrace, Domain, who is about leaving the colony, to sell by public auction, at his residence, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,
The whole of his truly valuable and costly furniture and effects.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

At Woolloomooloo.

Elegant and substantial Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Books, Framed Engravings, Valuable Oil Paintings, richly-cut Glass, China, &c., &c.

N.B.—At No. 235, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from John Alexander, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his residence, Woolloomooloo, on the 19th of December,
The whole of his truly valuable household furniture and effects.
Full particulars will be announced shortly, and the detailed particulars in the catalogues. Due notice of the delivery of the same will be notified.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

By order of the Trustees of Mr. W. L. Bowen, Saddler and Harness Maker, George-street.
N.B.—Under a Deed of Assignment, and one of the most extensive and saleable Stocks of Saddlery, &c., for some years offered for public competition.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the trustees in Mr. W. L. Bowen's estate to sell by public auction, at his new Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his truly valuable and extensive stock of saddlery, and his entire stock-in-trade of saddlers' materials, &c.
*** Full particulars of this important sale will appear in to-morrow's issue.
Terms at sale.

To Builders and others.
Building Materials
Household Furniture, &c.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises of the late Mr. O'Shaughnessy, builder, Devonshire-street (three doors from Elizabeth-street), nearly opposite the Railway Station, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The entire stock of building materials, comprising
Crab winch, ropes, and pulleys
Wheel and hand barrows
25 barrels cement
Scaffolding poles, sand screens
Lot scaffolding planks, 16 to 36 feet long
Trucks, blocks, screws
About 2000 yards rope, nearly new. Also,
The household furniture, comprising
Chiffonieres, sofas, tables, chairs
4 elegant clocks, in shades; engravings
Loo table, chest drawers, bookcase, and sundries.

In the Insolvent Estate of Henry Greigson.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, on the premises, near Mr. Henry Pickering's, Upper Paddington, on MONDAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
4 drays and carts
Draught horse
3 sets harness
Pair large scales and weights
Night cart, and
Sundries.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Castlereagh-street (next door to BELL'S LIFE Office),
The entire household furniture and effects, consisting of Drawing room, dining room, bedroom, and other furniture.
Particulars in to-morrow's paper.

To Jewellers
To Watchmakers
To Silversmiths
To Saddlers
To Ironmongers
To Stationers
To Fancy Dealers, &c., &c.
Important and Unreserved Sale of New and Choice Goods.
To make room for Large Shipments now overdue.

MONDAY, December 16th.

*** On the Premises of Mr. S. H. Levy, Brickfield-hill.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from Mr. S. H. Levy to submit for public sale, at his premises, Brickfield-hill,
The undermentioned assortment of new goods,
WATCHES and JEWELLERY.
Gold hunting watches, 8, 12, and 16 holes jewelled
Ditto openfaced ditto
Ditto geneva ditto, enamelled backs
Silver hunting ditto, lever movements
Ditto openfaced ditto, ditto
Ditto geneva ditto, ditto
Silver gilt hunting ditto
German silver watches
Fine gold alberts, new patterns
Ditto ditto curb chains
Ladies' fine gold chains, fancy patterns
Ditto ditto brooches
Ditto ditto, cameo ditto
New pattern lockets and charms
Gents' fine gold signet rings
Ladies' fine gold fancy rings, set in turquoise, pearl, garnet, ruby, and emeralds
French gold and plated brooches.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Liqueur and spirit frames
Cruet frames, new patterns, 5, 6, and 7 hole
Ditto ditto revolving, rich cut bottles
Cake baskets
Salvers, 10 to 18 inch
Pickle frames, new patterns
Tea and coffee services, ditto
Children's drinking mugs
Butter coolers, fancy basins
Pillar and chamber candlesticks
Table and dessert spoons and forks.
*** The above goods are all of the very best quality manufactured, and quite equal to Elkington's.
CUTLERY.
Ivory balance handle sets of 50 pieces
Ditto ditto ditto knives and forks
Stag and buffalo ditto ditto
Pen knives, a large assortment
Pocket ditto, ditto
Butchers' knives
3, 4, 5, and 5 hole japan cruets.
FANCY GOODS.
Ladies' carriage bags
Portemonnaies and purse bags
China and Bohemian vases
Toilet and scent bottles
Bohemian and fancy ornaments
Bronze statues
Pearl and fancy head pins
Pearl beads
Dressing combs
Side and braid ditto
Workboxes and writing desks
Fancy soaps
Meerschaum and imitation pipes
Concertinas
Toys, in great variety, &c.
STATIONERY.
Note and post papers
Tissue ditto
Day books and ledgers
Pens and pencils
Envelopes and sealing wax
1000 volumes of Parlour Library, &c.
SADDLERY.
Ladies' side saddles, quilted safes
Gents' all-over-hogskin saddles, colonial shape
Best quality plated spurs
Riding whips
Halters, &c.
The auctioneers would state the above is a mere outline of the goods, and request the punctual attendance of the trade, in consequence of the immense number of lots.
Terms, liberal.

Boots and Shoes

Joshua Joseph and Son's
Bostock's
A. and J. Hart's.

TUESDAY, December 17th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,
116 trunks of choice goods.
Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.

County of Argyle.
The ESTATE OF BANGALORE, a very beautiful property, consisting of about 2130 ACRES on the MULWARREE PONDS, and distant only about 7 MILES from the CITY OF GOULBURN, comprising comfortable Homestead, Garden, Orchard, cultivation, and grass lands, &c.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms.—If desired, one half of the purchase money may remain secured upon the property.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Messrs. Edwards to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd January, 1862, at 11 o'clock,
The VERY BEAUTIFUL ESTATE OF BANGALORE, consisting of about 2130 ACRES of land, in the COUNTY OF ARGYLE. It has a frontage of about 2 miles to the Mulwarree Ponds, and is distant only about 7 miles from Goulburn.
The improvements comprise as follows:—
A comfortable verandah cottage residence of eight rooms, with detached kitchen, &c.
Farm and other buildings.
A well-stocked garden and orchard.
About 200 acres, fenced in, the greater part of which is under cultivation.
From 600 to 700 acres of the estate is rich flat land; the rest chiefly fine open finest grazing land.
BANGALORE adjoins TIRRANNA and SPRINGFIELD, the beautiful estates of Mrs. Gibson and W. P. Faithful, Esq., and is one of the nicest properties in Argyle. The homestead is beautifully situated, commanding one of the finest views in the country. The property has a large prospective value, the land being fit for subdivision into small farms—a class of property which will be much sought after as soon as railway communication is extended to Goulburn. The great South line will pass within convenient distance of the property, and there cannot be a doubt that rich agricultural land will have a very different value from that attached to it now, when brought within the reach of railway transit.

FOR POSITIVE SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, BALMAIN.

Title.—Waterview Estate title, the residue of 99 years' lease, with right of purchase.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 18th December,
All the residue of 99 years' lease (having about 94 years to run) of that capital block of land situate at the corner of SPRING and SHORT STREETS, WATERVIEW ESTATE, having a frontage of 66 feet, more or less, to Short-street, and of 74 feet, more or less, to Spring-street, together with a large and substantial weatherboard cottage, erected thereon.
The position of this block of land is second to none on the Waterview Estate, famed as it is for lovely scenery. The rooms of the house are lofty and large, and in every respect would the property be found a desirable investment. It is for POSITIVE and UNRESERVED SALE to the HIGHEST BIDDER.

Weekly Produce Sale.
THIS DAY, 13th December.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Kip and Sole Leather, Horns, Shankbones, &c., &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely,
210 bales wool
5600 sheepskins
60 casks tallow
1400 hides
Kip and sole leather
Horns, shankbones
Prime mess beef, &c.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.
Christmas Beef. Christmas Beef.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John Christie, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, the 19th of December, at 12 o'clock,
187 head of real prime cattle, selected purposely for Christmas.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers, and others.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John Christie, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, the 19th of December, at 12 o'clock,
18 head of prize thoroughbred cattle.
The best ever seen in the Western Road Sale Yards.

Horses. Horses. Horses.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from William Durham, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, the 13th instant, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, p.m.,
60 head of horse stock, unbroken, consisting of heavy draft colts and fillies, coachers, and hackneys.
Terms at sale.

Christmas Beef.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. Cope, to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle of the Cop brand, in lots.

Christmas Beef.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction on MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's at 12 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle in lots, from Gungewarialdi.

CHOICE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.
SNUG FARMS, near Yass.
New Township of KIRKETON.

It is a notorious fact that property in the Township of Yass has risen in value, within the last five years, at least 300 per cent. It is also evident that Yass lies in a swamp, and that but for its being in a populous district, and on the main road to important places, it would only become a small hamlet.
KIRKETON
is situated on elevated ground, in the immediate vicinity of the Yass River, surrounded by rich undulating farms, convenient in every respect, both for their size and their proximity to a good market—prominently lying on the direct
SOUTHERN ROAD
after crossing the Hume Bridge, now in course of construction, and commanding the traffic either to or from Sydney and Melbourne; is bound to be ere long, from its many resources, one of the most flourishing townships in New South Wales.

MR. GODFREY has been honoured with instructions from W. W. Billyard, Esq., to submit the whole of this valuable property for sale by public auction, on the ground, on TUESDAY, the 17th December, at 12 o'clock prompt, as follows:—
100 town allotments
Beautiful building sites, varying in size from ¼ an acre to 2¼ acres. Also,
21 choice farms, with never-failing supply of water, from 12 to 38 acres each.
A large plan, with full description of the ground, may be seen at the auctioneer's; and lithographs of the same can be seen on application to Mr. Godfrey, Yass, or at the office of Mr. Billyard, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

Titles guaranteed.
And to meet the wishes of the poor man, desirous of purchasing a homestead for himself, the terms will be most liberal—namely, 20 per cent. cash on the fall of the hammer, and the balance at one, two, three, four, or five years, with interest added at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.
A substantial luncheon will be provided.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office Sydney, 10th December, 1861.
YEOMAN'S v. CORCORAN AND DONAGHUE.

ON MONDAY next, the 16th day of December instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney (unless this writ be previously satisfied), the SHERRIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, all the right, title, interest, and estate (other than the equity of redemption) of the abovenamed defendants, of, in, and to all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Saint Andrew, in the city of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, having a frontage to George-street South of twenty-two feet, more or less, bounded on the north by land formerly belonging to James May; on the south by land now in the occupation of Michael Macnamara; on the east, by George-street; and on the west by part of the Ultimo Estate, upon which is erected a four-roomed house—realising a weekly rental of about twenty-five shillings.
Also, all that other piece or parcel of land situated in the said city, near St. Barnabas church, bounded on the south by Parramatta-street, and having a frontage thereto of about forty feet, now let at ten shillings per week. Further particulars whereof will be given at the time of sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
FOLKES v. LYCETT.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m., at the residence of the above named James Lycett, about midway between the villages of Menangle and Camden, unless this execution is satisfied, the SHERRIFF will cause to be sold,
Eight working oxen and their gear, two carts, one dray, a cow and calf, one horse, a large quantity of wheat in the field, &c., &c.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE the full Court.

RULES NISI FOR NEW TRIALS.

HAMILTON V. BENSLEY.

Mr. Salomons, for defendant, moved for a rule nisi calling upon plaintiff to show cause why there should not be a new trial of the above case. It was an issue out of the Supreme Court, which had been tried before the District Judge and a jury of four, at Kiama. The suit was one by a medical man for professional attendance, and the point in contest was, whether or not there had been proof of a retainer to attend upon a boy said to be in defendant's employment. It was objected that there had been no proof either of retainer or that the boy was in defendant's service, he being, in fact, only the son of a person thus employed. Also that there had been a mis-trial, the verdict having been taken and recorded when one of the jurors was absent, and no fresh record having been made after such fourth juror returned to the Court.

The Court thought that there was nothing in the last objection, but granted a rule nisi upon the others.

GRAHAM AND OTHERS V. MURNIN.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., moved for a rule nisi for a new trial in this case—an action, tried last sittings, against the dormant partner in a squattage for a debt contracted by the managing partner. A new trial was sought upon many grounds, but

Their Honors, without calling for argument upon all these points, granted a rule upon six grounds, viz.—1. That the verdict was against evidence. 2. That the finding of the jury upon the specific questions left to them was against evidence. 3. That the damages were excessive. 4. That the facts disclosed did not establish any liability upon the part of the defendant, and that his Honor should have so ruled. 5. That there was no sufficient evidence of the alleged necessity for borrowing money, and that his Honor should have so decided. 6. That there was no sufficient evidence upon the supposed usage, and that his Honor should have so ruled.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Milford.

BYRNES AND ANOTHER V. WILLIAMS AND OTHERS.

This was a motion upon leave reserved to change a verdict for plaintiffs into one for defendants, or, in the alternative, for a new trial upon the grounds that the verdict was against law, against evidence, and contrary to the ruling of the learned Judge at Nisi Prius (Mr. Justice Milford); also that the damages were excessive.

The case was tried on the 5th March last, and a verdict was obtained by the plaintiffs for £2953 10s 6d. The argument upon the present motion was commenced last term. It was now resumed and concluded.

Mr. Darvall, Q.C., Mr. Martin, Q.C, and Mr. Meymott appeared in support of the motion, and Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Faucett in support of the verdict. The plaintiffs were Messrs. James and William Byrnes, of Parramatta. The defendants were sued as executors of the late John Jobbins, and the document forming the basis of this suit was in the following terms:—"I will furnish Mr. Hardy with funds for the purchase of a steam engine and machinery for a flour mill on his suiting himself with the same and notifying the purchase to me. Yass, 29th January, 1854." This was signed by Jobbins. At the trial there was evidence as to the collateral facts—*i. e.*, the verbal contract and promise of payment by Jobbins of the purchase and importation of the engine, its approval by Hardy, the charges for storage, &c. The plaintiffs had charged no commission, but simply the cost to which they had been put.

The only substantial question at present, however, was, as to whether the document above recited would create a liability in Jobbins to the plaintiffs. This question had already been decided in the affirmative on demurrer at an earlier stage in the case, but the point was reopened on the authority of Williams v. Lake, 29 L. J., part 2 page 1. It was maintained on the one hand that the claim of the plaintiffs on this document was barred by the Statute of Limitations, inasmuch as there was no privity of contract between plaintiffs and Jobbins, and the document must either be treated as a suretyship, without consideration, for the debt of a third person, or as an executory contract for the sale of goods of greater value than £10. In the first case it would be bad under section 4 of the Statute of Limitations, and in the latter case it would be equally bad under section 17. On the other hand it was contended that this was constructively a promise to pay the cost of the machinery to any one who would supply Hardy with it, and that the supply of that machinery to Hardy was the "consideration" for this promise. The actual contract between these parties—found by the jury to have been proved—was comprised in the negotiations and arrangements for the importation of the machinery from England, and in Jobbins' promise to pay for the same on arrival. This was as far back as September, 1854. Assuming that the document would be *prima facie* voidable, under the Statute of Frauds, it would be rendered sufficient by the subsequent execution of the contract by Byrnes, and by Jobbins' promise to pay. It would be sufficient even without any written document, as the evidence showed that Jobbins was himself a party to the enterprise, and the machinery was to be erected on his (Jobbins's) land.

Their Honors reserved judgment.

Before the full Court.

COBCROFT V. FARNELL.

This was a motion, on plaintiff's behalf, for new trial—upon thirteen grounds—of a squatting action, wherein defendant had succeeded. The argument did not terminate.

CAMERON V. HAY.—Mr. Justice Wise did not sit on the bench on Wednesday, when a rule nisi was granted in this case, having been formerly engaged in it as counsel.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE A. Cheeke, Esq., Judge.

A number of unimportant cases were disposed of this day, but none of them worth reporting.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Daniel Hancock, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of Thomas O'Connell, a single meeting. No creditor appeared to prove. Insolvent was examined as to the causes of his insolvency, and he amended his schedule.

In the estate of Alexander Salmon, a second meeting. No creditor appeared to prove.

In the estate of John A. Williams, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Henry Gregson, a single meeting. Three debts were proved. Insolvent applied for leave to amend his schedule by inserting among his assets certain horses, drays, and other property, previously omitted; and was examined touching the cause of insolvency and the concealment of the property now inserted in his schedule. Insolvent's furniture and other assets were directed to be sold, and his Honor directed certain persons to be called, and examined as witnesses, with a view to testing the truth of insolvent's statements.

In the estate of Henry Hyndes, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of James Williamson, an adjourned certificate meeting. Mr. Barker examined two witnesses, and closed his case in opposition to insolvent's application for a certificate of discharge. Mr. Daintrey addressed his Honor on Mr. Williamson's case generally, and Mr. Barker replied. The meeting then adjourned until the 18th instant.

SURRENDERS.

John Sweeney, of Lakeland, near Wollongong, farmer. Liabilities, £208 8s. 6d. Assets, £110 10s. Deficit, £97 18s. 6d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

John Marks Howarth, of Kembla, Dapto, butcher. Liabilities, £224 16s. 8d. Assets, £111 10s. 2½d. Deficit, £113 6s. 5½d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

RULE NISI.

On the petition of William H. Whyte, of Newcastle, a rule nisi was granted, returnable on the 20th instant, requiring Alexander C. Davison, of Newcastle, contractor, to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Charles Hutchinson Roberts, of Exeter Farm, near Liverpool. Secured liabilities, about £6600; unsecured, £454; total liabilities, £7054. Assets available for unsecured creditors, £377. Insolvent appends an affidavit, in which he alleges that he is unable to value his interest in the properties under mortgage, being a life interest only.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 13.—John O'Brien, third. Samuel S. Rogers, adjourned examination. William and James Shelley, first. John Brody, for ratification or otherwise of creditors' directions to assignee. Hugh Maxwell, special for examination.

Saturday, 14.—*At Maitland*, John Graham, single, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Ronald, Caldwell, Cook, S. Cohen, Lenehan, Peden, and Smithers.

Eight drunk and disorderlies were fined 10s. each, with the alternative of twenty-four or forty-eight hours' imprisonment.

John O'Neil, a boy, charged with stealing a bag of fruit, of the value of 1s., from John Ree, was admonished and discharged on condition of his uncle entering into a bond of £10 for his good behaviour.

Catherine Murphy, found guilty of breaking several panes of glass, the property of Mr. Lipman, of York-street, was ordered to pay 10s., the value of the glass, or to be imprisoned three days.

George Merrick, brought before the Court on a charge of having deserted his wife and family in Melbourne, was remanded for a week, bail being allowed for his appearance.

William Gates, an old man, was found guilty of stealing a shirt from Mr. Sennett, and a pair of trousers, value of 16s. from Mr. Golden, of George-street. Having elected to be dealt with summarily, he was sentenced to one months' imprisonment for the first offence, and two months' for the second.

The case of Benjamin H. Palmer, for impersonation at the recent election of an alderman for Macquarie Ward, occupied the entire day in one of the Courts (Messrs. Ronald and S. Cohen being the sitting magistrates in the case), and was not finished at four o'clock when the Court rose.

William Sullivan was sent to gaol for three months for stealing from Mr. Cohen, of Burwood, some wearing apparel, flour, soap, and other articles.

George Moss, shopkeeper, surrendered his bail on a charge of having obtained by false pretences twelve dozen scythes, the property of one James Levicks. It appeared from the evidence of several witnesses that on the 14th November last Moss went to the establishment of James Levicks and Co.'s, and asked if they had any damaged goods. In reply they told him that they had some scythes, which on being shown him, he agreed to take all they had at 10s. per dozen, and to pay for them on delivery. Twelve dozen of these scythes were picked out and sent down to Moss' shop in Brickfield-hill by a drayman in the employ of Mr. Levicks, named Christy, who had strict orders not to leave them without payment of the account, which he took with him. Moss not being at home when the drayman arrived, and Mrs. Moss not having instructions to pay for them, they were brought back. On the next day the drayman again took them with a similar result. A third time they were taken, and on this occasion Moss was at home, and after asking some questions as to why the goods were not left on the first occasion, told Christy (so he swears) to leave the goods and he would pay for them. No sooner, however, were the goods on Moss's premises than he told the drayman, he would not settle the account, and so pay him off for his impudence in not leaving the goods when he first brought them. The drayman called a constable as witness that Moss would not either pay the money or return the scythes, and then as the only alternative returned to his employer without either money or goods. A warrant was taken out for the apprehension of Moss, and he was accordingly taken into custody and admitted to bail. On a fixed day he appeared before the Police Court to answer the charge, and after the case had been partly heard it was adjourned to Monday last, and again to yesterday, when it was resumed and finished. The defendant was committed to take his trial at the next sitting of the Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed.

The summons sheet did not contain many cases.

Richard Hunt, holding a publican's license for the Cherry Tree Inn, corner of Bathurst and Castlereagh streets, was fined 40s. and costs for keeping his house open for the sale of liquor on Sunday afternoon, the 1st instant

Several omnibus drivers and others were find in small amounts for breaches of the Corporation by-laws.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Bridget Ryan, who pleaded guilty to a charge of drunkenness in the streets, was admonished and discharged.

In the case of Richard Wild, landlord of the Black Dog Inn, Gloucester-street, charged, on the information of Inspector Ryland, with selling at an illegal hour (two o'clock) in the morning, the information was withdrawn.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL CASES ON POINTS RESERVED.—Regina v. Hornary and others; Regina v. Milford; Regina v. Wilson; Regina v. Furnell.

MOTIONS GENERALLY.—Re Brenan, gentleman, one, &c., ex parte Parker and wife; Re Jonathan Cock, for a prohibition.

DEMURRERS AND SPECIAL CASES.—Berry v. Graham and another, Struth v. Brown, Hoskison v. Uhr, Cooke v. Briggs, Eales v. Osborne and others, The Australian Joint Stock Bank v. Borgan.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, after Insolvency.—Motions and Petitions.—Thomson and another v. Rattray, minutes to be spoken to; Bowden v. Shakeshaft, further directions and costs.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

CA SA MOTIONS.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.—Allen v. Woolf, Rooke v. Kerr, Levin v. M'Gregor, Brooks v. Fraser, Peck v. Tolano.

CAUSES FOR TRIAL.

5312 Gaffney v. Woolley
5328 Jackson and another v. Rawack
5330 Rayner v. Eccles
5344 Haigh v. Norfolk
5345 Same v. Rawson and another
5346 Same v. Paton
5347 Evans v. Keegan
5349 Same v. Lynch
5358 Pickering v. Dickson
5360 Renny v. Holmes
5365 Sage and another v. Edwards
5366 Same v. Callaghan
5367 Same v. Stevenson
5388 Scott and Co. v. Scotland
5391 Cubitt v. Eskell
5397 Lanseigne v. Newton and another
5398 Same v. Davies and another
5419 Brown v. Scholes
5439 Moore and others v. Jones
5446 Same v. Cooper
5448 Same v. Small
5453 O'Connor v. Simpson
5456 Naughton v. Munroe
5468 Samuda v. Campbell
5469 Connor v. Nichols
5477 Rogers v. Richards
5480 Mackenzie (assignee) v. Reardon
5481 Same v. Noonan
5482 Cunningham v. Peters and another
5483 Haynes v. Winnett

LACHLAN.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

DECEMBER 9th.—Our escort leaves to-day with 730 ounces 5 dwts. 8 grains, and £1869 10s. Considering the large finds that have been reported on these fields, the above quantity appears small; but it must be remembered that there is little or no washing at the present time, and the above must be considered only the result of the rich patches that the miners come across and wash out in a tub or dish. When the washing becomes general our escorts will doubtless increase, but not to that extent some are inclined to believe. The generality of the gold found here is nuggetty, and a good proportion can be picked out without washing. During the last week several good sized nuggets have been found, varying from one to twenty ounces, and this class of gold, it is needless to add, is never stacked with the wash. On all gold-fields, as a general rule, where the dirt is stacked until the claim is worked out, the yield is invariably estimated far above the produce, and I can see no reason why this place should prove an exception.

Towards the end of the block claims on the northern lead, a shaft struck gold a few days since, and a rush took place, but at present they have not succeeded in extending it. Many are still sanguine of being able to trace it. At the southern, on the frontage, at present they have not succeeded in striking payable gold. On the so-called Victorian lead little work is being done, for out of the many shafts that have been sunk, only two or three can be considered payable, and in these there is nothing to indicate its being a *lead*.

Every day we have rumours of rushes, some two miles, others twenty miles distant from this place. First, it is reported surface is found, then shallow sinking, then that they have struck gold in the river. At present none of these reports have turned out correct, but, from the numbers prospecting in the neighbourhood, gold may be struck and a *bona fide* rush take place any day.

Many are still arriving, and many leaving, the bulk of whom are making for Lambing Flat, from which place very good accounts are received here. Whatever may be the result of this field, I am prepared to see assembled in a short time on Lambing Flat a far greater mining population than it ever possessed, and producing more gold than any other field in the colony.

In my last I called attention to the size of claims that have been granted upon this field, and I now wish to direct attention to the way in which the frontage system has been adopted. Whatever arguments may be introduced for or against this system, I have no hesitation in saying that its introduction here will retard the development of this field more than any system that could be introduced; for, in the first place, it is questionable if it is a lead—and, secondly, for the well working of the frontage system it is absolutely necessary that the commissioners should be fully acquainted with it. And without wishing to cast any reflection on their abilities, I must say that at present they are not; nor could they reasonably be expected to be, considering that the system was never introduced or worked upon any field in New South Wales;—and my own opinion is that a very great error has been committed in adopting it. The frontage system under some circumstances is the only one that can be adopted, both for the protection of the bulk of the miners, and the working of the ground. Where the sinking is difficult—the ground wet, and machinery required to work the ground—where it takes months instead of days to sink a shaft,—if it was not for the frontage system this kind of ground would never be worked. But on a field—on this—where four men can sink and slab a shaft, and test the ground, in fourteen days (a few shafts on the southern end excepted), it ought never to have been introduced—the only expense being a set of slabs; this expense once incurred, the same slabs will do for as many shafts as a party may be disposed to sink.

As I have previously stated, had the block claims been adhered to three times the amount of ground would have been opened and worked; prospecting would have been more general, and our escort at the present time very different to the one that leaves to-day.

Even those advocates of the frontage system cannot uphold the way it is attempted to be worked here—for, on the same line of lead, there are block and frontage claims, and of different sizes for the same number of men. At the southern end the frontage system commences—four men are allowed forty feet on the supposed lead, with a protection that no other can sink on either side of them; then follows the block claims, eighty by eighty feet, where the gold was first struck, and the only part of this field at present that gold is being produced in any quantity. Passing these claims the frontage again commences on what is called the north end; this part was completely deserted some week or so since, but since gold was struck in a block claim near the north end they are again taken up. At a distance from this of about half a mile on the same line some parties are sinking a shaft, they are at present about 120 feet deep, with an excellent water-worn wash and not bottomed. As a matter of course, many have marked out claims and are *shepherding* them, until these parties test the ground. All the claims marked are on the block system, 80 x 80 feet for four men. Some objected and wanted the frontage. The commissioner, Mr. Commissioner M'Lean, explained to the miners present that there was no wish on his part to extend the frontage system if it was opposed to their general interests. When the gold was first struck, the general opinion was that a lead had been found, and at that time the majority of the miners were in favour of the frontage system; at their request more than his own it had been adopted. The system was new and it was impossible to perfect rules and regulations that would satisfy all; but, in a short time, with a little patience and experience, he saw no reason why the frontage system could not be worked well, if it was their wish. Considerable difference of opinion was expressed; at last it was decided that those who had already marked out block claims were to hold them, but, in future, all claims were to be marked on the frontage system—and in the event of its turning out no lead—they were to be put on the block system. Priority of claims to have the choice of ground. This, in theory, sounds well, but in practice would be found very difficult to adopt, and would lead to endless disputes and confusion. At present, on the frontage, four men can take forty feet along the line. When they strike gold they are to be allowed fourteen days to try their ground, and then they are obliged to block off their claim 40 x 80 feet; then any other party of four men can mark off a block claim, 80 x 80 feet, so that should the gold struck extend or spread, the parties finding the gold have just half the claim of those who come after them. The commissioners see the injustice of this, and, in future, I believe frontage claims are to be allowed 80 feet on the lead, and 80 x 80 when they block off; so that those in the possession of frontage claims now will hold just half the ground of any that may in future be marked out. With such a system, or rather the want of it, this field cannot possibly be developed, whatever it capabilities as a gold-producing field may be.

TASMANIAN CHAMPION RACE.

(From the Melbourne Herald.)

THIS affair was to have come off on Tuesday, but was postponed until Wednesday, on account of the weather. There was a good attendance of the public, and their Excellencies Sir Henry Young and Colonel Gore Browne were both there. Mormon, ridden by Simpson, was the winner, by twenty lengths. Shillelah was second, twelve lengths ahead of Panic, who was two in front of Talleyrand, and the others nowhere. This is the account of the running:—

Fourth Australian Champion Stakes, of 100 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 500 sovereigns added. Open to all the Australian colonies. Provided three or more horses start, the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns, and the third 100 sovereigns, out of the stakes. Distance, three miles. Value of the stake, 2000 sovereigns.

Mr. Henderson's ns. b. h. Mormon, by the Premier—Delaware Girl, 6 years, 9 st. 2 lb. (Simpson) ... 1
S. Blackwell's b. h. Shillelah, by Vanish—Metilda, aged, 9 st. 5 lbs. (Dalton) ... 2
S. Blackwell's b. h. Panic (imported), by Alar, dam by Melbourne, 4 years, 8 st. 6 lb. (Welton) ... 3
J. Tait's ch. g. Talleyrand, by Cossack, 5 years, 8 st. 8 lb. (Ashworth) ... 4

Merryman, Sir Hercules, Ben Bolt, Flying Doe, Charles XII., and Livingstone, also ran.

Betting at starting: 7 to 4 against Talleyrand, 3 to 1 against Ben Bolt, 5 to 2 against Mormon, 7 to 1 against Shillelah, 100 to 15 against Merryman, 100 to 15 against Panic, 400 to 25 against Livingstone, 100 to 10 against Charles XII, 100 to 4 against Sir Hercules.

About two o'clock the horses were brought to the post, and after the start Mormon—thanks to the jockeyship of Simpson—took the lead, which he kept throughout the race. Talleyrand made an effort to overhaul the winner when about two miles had been run, and for a few seconds it was thought he would have succeeded in so doing, but Mormon continued to go gamely on, and soon afterwards disposed of Talleyrand. Mormon did not appear to run any faster when he thought there was a chance of being caught, but all the rest were very slow. The race was won by twenty lengths, Shillelah coming in second twelve lengths a head of Panic, who was two in front of Talleyrand, and the others nowhere. The course was fearfully heavy, and the run home very severe. Time, 6 minutes 14 seconds.

Hamilton, under whose care Mormon was, thinks that the winner's lameness was owing to his quarters being bruised, either on shipping or landing him. He has done very little work since his arrival in Tasmania, and is stiff after the race, most likely from being bruised.

We take the following from the *Launceston Examiner* of the 5th instant.

The excitement which has been bubbling up for some time past, began fairly to overflow on Saturday, and fabulous accounts of the number of people the Launceston coaches had brought down were circulated and believed. The town in the afternoon presented quite a brilliant spectacle—carriages containing fete-dressed ladies, martial gentlemen clad in scarlet, naval officers, and be-wigged lawyers thronged the streets and roads towards Government House, whither they were proceeding to be present at the Governor's farewell levee and Lady Young's drawing-room. A guard of honour formed by a company of the 40th Regiment headed by the Volunteer battalion marched through the town, bound for the same place, and numbers of unknown faces from the neighbouring colonies, gave to Hobart Town a different appearance to that which it has worn for a long time. On Sunday morning a fresh impetus was given to the excitement by the report that the Tasmania was coming up the river with our new Governor on board, and large masses of people were quickly gathered on the wharfs. Colonel Browne not having his commission with him, no salute was fired, but he was quietly received by the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Saunders, the Governor's aide-de-camp. On landing, he was enthusiastically received by the crowd, whose cheers he had repeatedly to acknowledge. He then drove off to Government House, with Mrs. Gore Browne and their family, in a carriage which was in waiting for him. On Sunday evening, the space opposite the Ship Hotel presented a curious scene—numerous knots of people had assembled there to witness the arrival of Brown's monster coach, which was rather late; however, it arrived safely about nine o'clock, with sixty-two passengers on board.

Monday dawned inauspiciously—large masses of dark leaden-coloured clouds floated about, but the weather did not take any definite form until about twelve o'clock, when the rain came down in torrents, and continued unceasingly throughout the day. The tops of all the hills were enveloped in a wreath of dark coloured clouds, and Mount Wellington was completely covered. Everybody's anticipation of pleasure for the morrow went down to zero; and it was rumoured that if the rain continued until nine o'clock in the evening the stewards would postpone the race. At half-past two o'clock the Governor and Lady Young, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Gore Browne, arrived at the building of the Commissioners for the International Exhibition, for the purpose of formally opening the exhibition of Tasmanian products. Many people were present, including the Premier, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, the Hon. Mr. Nairn, Mr. W. Archer, M.L.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, Archdeacon Davis, &c. There were also a few ladies present. The chairman, Dr. Crowther, read a long address to his Excellency, in which he set forth the plan of the commissioners, and the difficulties they had met with. Sir Henry Young replied in an appropriate speech, and concluded by declaring the exhibition to be opened. The viceregal party then inspected the collection and returned to Government House. The rain continued to pour the whole day; the review was postponed, and grumblings, deep not loud, were heard on every side in the evening. Tuesday morning, however, dispelled all rueful anticipations, for it was cloudy indeed, but with every promise of a fine day; and the faces of all the racegoers began to clear up; but at nine o'clock the sky became again overcast, and the rain came down more heavily than it had done on the previous day, with every prospect of its continuing, and by half-past ten o'clock placards were out announcing the postponement of the races till to-morrow, "weather permitting." Ben Bolt seems to be the favourite now, these two days' rain having rendered the course soft and heavy instead of hard as it was before.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 9th December.—The trials of the new Ministry are beginning before Parliament has assembled. We already hear of one resignation tendered, that of Mr. Ireland, and of one in prospective, by a late Chief Secretary. Mr. Ireland's tender of resignation has arisen out of peculiar circumstances affecting his moral character which are likely to be brought to light before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, while another Judge will be party to the suit. The affidavits have been filed, and the case will be heard before the newly established Court for the hearing of matrimonial causes. The case of Fenton v. Skinner was argued on the question whether an occupation license could be granted of land already occupied under a pastoral license. The plaintiff, Fenton, was a squatter, occupying the Mount Alexander or Ravenswood run, near Castlemaine; and the defendant was Mr. Skinner, Judge of the Court of Mines, for the Sandhurst district. The defendant took up some land, under the occupation license proclamation, near Castlemaine, and the plaintiff brought his action for the damage done. For the plaintiff, the counsel arrayed were Mr. Michie, Mr. Martley, Mr. Carter, Mr. Wood, Mr. Fellows, and Mr. Higinbotham. For the defendant appeared Mr. Parsons, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. J. W. Stephen. The case occupied nearly the whole of the day (Friday), and at the close, the Chief Justice delivered the following judgment, in which Mr. Justice Barry and Mr. Justice Williams concurred. The question stated depended on the proper construction of the 68th section of the Sales of Crown Lands Act. That question did not involve any intricate principles of law. Indeed, the law seemed conceded, and the principle of *ejusdem generis* by the one side, and the fact of a large discretionary power in the Board of Land and Works by the other side. The expressions in the Act were certainly not happy, but what was their meaning? (His Honor read the section.) The plaintiff contends that these words, "other purposes," are to be read *jusdem generis*; and that then, the purposes being *ejusdem generis*, it is for the board to say whether they are also for the public advantage or convenience. The defendant says that the board has supreme authority to say what is and what is not for the public advantage or convenience, and that, in short, such purposes are simply such as the board alone may think so. It was put that loose and general words were used; that a large discretion was conferred; and that the Court would not interfere with it. But the question still remains, what is the discretion given—whether one within the class *ejusdem generis*, or one unlimited in class. The plaintiff refers to the whole Act to show his construction sound; and contends that it is very difficult to see what is excluded if this sort of licence is not. I confess that I, too, see not what is excluded if not this. Various provisions have been made to secure the principal object of offering facilities to persons engaging in agricultural pursuits, and is it to be supposed, if this principal object was contemplated in this clause, that it would not be mentioned at all; indeed, that it would not be mentioned first of all if there in view at all? That consideration alone would make me hesitate in saying the clause could have intended to apply to this purpose. If it had been so intended, it would have been said; and as it is not said there, I think it is manifestly not there intended. His Honor went through the purposes enumerated, and said of them that they were all principally for the public use and benefit; none of them was exclusively or principally private. The "other purposes" here mentioned must be of the same kind with these. Even when thus limited, the discretion to be exercised by the Board of Works was a very wide one to vest in them. But the license issued in this case was not *ejusdem generis* with those which were enumerated, and was one which it was *ultra vires* of the Board of Lands and Works to grant.

This judgment deprives the Opposition of their trump card. They were getting up an agitation about these licenses for the behoof of Collingwood and the Eastern Market, and were calling on the Government to continue their issue. This the Government have steadily declined to do, but have promised to bring in a bill to enable the holders of such licenses to become proprietors in fee by means of instalments not more oppressive than the rents chargeable under the license system.

The Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of the Burke and Wills Exploring Expedition continues to hold its sittings. On Thursday last Mr. King was examined. He looked well, and his mind has rapidly regained its tone. He bore himself well, answered every question clearly and deliberately, and his replies carried conviction with them. He has settled the question as to the abandonment of the depot at Cooper's Creek by Brahe. In answer to a question he said—"We left the depot in the charge of Mr. Brahe, who accompanied us on our way to the first camp. When he was about returning I was in charge of the camels, when he rode over to me and said, 'Good-bye, King. I don't expect to see you in less than four months.' That was on the evening he left us altogether. We traced the creek for about two days. We rode as long as we traced the creek, but after that we walked. We were two or three days thus tracing the creek after Brahe left us." But almost the last words ever written by Burke—a day or two before he died, give still more conclusive evidence. The leader of the party, with death in view, feebly scratched with a pencil in his pocket-book:—

I hope we shall be done justice to. We fulfilled our task, but were aban—") not followed up as I expected. The depot party abandoned their post.

R. O'HARA BURKE,

For the Committee.

Cooper's Creek, 26th June, 1861.

Poor Burke appears to have made only three more entries after this. They possess a peculiar interest, as the testimony of the dead for the survivor, and as evidence of the magnanimity of Burke's mind:—

King has behaved nobly; I hope he will be taken care of. He goes up the creek in accordance with my request.—June 26th, 1861.

King has behaved nobly, and I hope if he lives he will be properly rewarded.—28th June, 1861.

King has stayed with me till the last. He has left me, at my own request, unburied, and with my pistol in hand.

I must not forget to mention King's defence of his dead leader. For some time past there has sprung up a disposition to believe that Wills was the real leader of the Expedition. How this feeling has arisen is not very evident, unless it be that everybody has read Wills' diary, while very little of Burke's proceedings is known. King has felt this keenly; and after the exhaustion of a long and trying examination, he could not sit down quietly without an explanation. The chairman, Sir William Stawell, after thanking King for his clear and careful statements, said that the Commission would not trouble him any more for the day, when King seized the opportunity:—"One remark I wish to make. I understand that there seems to be an impression with the public that Mr. Wills was the real leader of the party. Now, I deny that. Mr. Burke was the leading man of the party. Several gentlemen have spoken to me on the subject."

We have had a court-martial sitting here for two days, to enquire into some squabble or series of squabbles between the Deputy-Adjutant General (Colonel Carey) and Major Dickson, the officer commanding the detachment of Royal Artillery, which arrived here some five weeks since. The evidence taken is very voluminous, but of little interest except to military men. The inquiry was instituted by direction of Major-General Pratt, whose decision in the matter is now awaited.

NATIONAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

THE examination of the Fort-street Schools commenced on Wednesday, the 11th instant. It was conducted by Mr. Wilkins, the chief inspector, and on that day was confined to the various classes of the infants' department. This part of the establishment is under the care of Miss M'Donough, assisted by Misses Little and Beatley and three pupil teachers. The "wee ones" were first passed in review by being questioned upon Scripture history, after which they were examined in reading and singing. The result of this part of the examination proves that the treatment to which they are subject is rational—childish intelligence being exhibited rather than infant precocity; greater attention being paid to their training than to their actual instruction.

The senior division, consisting of children of the average age of six years, passed a creditable examination in the above-named subjects, and in the elements of writing and arithmetic. In the latter subject they were very proficient as far as they went, being enabled to enumerate large numbers. The afternoon was occupied by mutual questions from the children upon their former lessons in the geography of Australia and Europe, as well as upon various common objects treated of in their "Object Lessons."

The little people took great interest in this part of the ordeal, and their seniors, the visitors, evidently enjoyed the scene, and appreciated the result.

The examination will close on Tuesday evening next, and the prizes will be given on Monday, the 23rd instant.

Wednesday, number examined, 269.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. GILBERT AND CO.—At their Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Springcarts, Drays, Phaetons, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Springcarts, Dogcarts, Buggies, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, American Clocks, Kerosene Chandeliers, Lamps, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Horns, Bones, Mess Beef, &c.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At his New Sale Yards, at 10 o'clock, Fat Wethers and Lambs, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at the Railway Terminus, at 11 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Eggs, Cheese, Bacon, Butter, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Negrohead Tobacco, Corks, Oilmen's Stores, Wrapping Paper, Patent Groats, Salad Oil, Arrowroot, Almonds, Seidlitz Powders, York Hams, Gunny Bags, &c.

MR. OCTAVIUS BRADLY.—On the premises, 121, King-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Hats, Sundries, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At the Treasury Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the premises, Goulburn-street, at 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, Crockery, Glass, Kitchen Utensils, &c.; on the premises, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Crockery, Ornaments, Pictures, Kitchen Requisites, Spring Van, Horses, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Seasonable Drapery, Slops, Manchester and Fancy Goods, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At the Stores of Messrs. Baar and Co., at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.; at the Yards, Dixon-street, at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Books; at 11 o'clock, Account Books, &c.

MR. ANDREW ALLAN.—On the premises, Devonshire-street, at 11 o'clock, Building Materials, Clocks, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. BREWSTER.—At his Rooms, at 3 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At the Camperdown Sale Yards, 2 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcart, Gig, Springcarts, Drays, Gig, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Boots, Watches, Books, Clothing, Firearms, &c.

ELECTION FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF WOOLLAHRA.—A meeting of the electors was held at the Woollahra Council Chambers, Point Piper Road, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a councillor in lieu of Mr. Gerard Phillips, resigned. The chair was taken by the chairman of the municipality, Mr. Samuel Thompson. Mr. George Hillman was proposed by Mr. James Kilminster and seconded by Mr. Frederick Tidderman. Mr. Michael Guilfoyle was proposed by Mr. J. P. Edwards and seconded by Mr. George Bryant. Mr. W. J. Lennon was proposed by Mr. Henry Milton and seconded by Mr. Samuel Studd. A show of hands being called for was declared in favour of Mr. George Hillman, upon which a poll was demanded by Mr. Samuel Studd. The chairman then announced that a ballot would take place on the 17th instant, commencing at nine a.m. and terminating at four p.m. The chairman then vacated the chair, and a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to him by the meeting.

A GENERAL MAP OF AUSTRALIA.—Messrs. Sands and Kenny have published a map of Australia, showing the routes of various explorers, including all the most celebrated names—Oxley, Sturt, Mitchell, Eyre, Leichhardt, Kennedy, Gregory, Babbage, Warburton, Stuart, and Burke. The routes are marked with distinguishing lines so that they can be easily traced, and the boundaries of the different colonies are clearly drawn, while their surface is shown in various colours. The map will, therefore, greatly assist all who are curious in geographical history as well as those who require one for ordinary purposes. We hope it will have a ready sale.

SIGNOR BIANCHI'S CONCERT.—Signor Bianchi's second grand concert was given to a moderately full house at the Freemasons' Hotel, yesterday evening. The programme consisted of selections from various operas, together with songs, ballads, &c. The singing throughout was characterised by the usual excellence attained by the eminent *artistes* engaged, save in the case of Mr. J. Gregg, who was suffering from a severe cold. Signor and Signora Bianchi were enthusiastically received, and were several times encored, as were also Madame Stutaford, and the Misses Howson. Signor Grossi was exceedingly happy in the rendering of the comic songs assigned to him, and the remainder of the company, though unmentioned, acquitted themselves with success. A great treat is anticipated in the grand Complimentary Concert, announced for to-morrow evening, Signor and Signora Bianchi being both considered great in the Stabat Mater. Doubtless a crowded house will reward their exertions.

CURE FOR SNAKE BITES.—A correspondent who informs us he has had considerable experience in curing people who have suffered from snake bites, says:—As soon as you are bitten tie a ligature round the wounded part, to prevent the circulation of the blood; enlarge the wound by cutting it, to make it bleed, and then suck it. If this should be impossible, press it (after an incision has been made) to make the blood flow freely; but sucking the wound is the best remedy. Resist all temptations to go to sleep, and keep in motion until medical aid is obtained. This is all that can be done as far as my own experience goes. Brandy may be very good, if for nothing else, to keep one's courage up; but as I have never tried it myself, I cannot offer an opinion upon it.

CRICKET.—The All-England Match Committee held their usual weekly meeting, at the Cricketers' Hotel. There were present—Mr. Coppin (chairman), Messrs. Woolley, Pavey, Hall, Shoosmith, Wardill, Goodman, Patterson, Rusden, and P. Johnson. It was announced that a telegram had been received by Messrs. Spiers and Pond from Sydney, stating that the Sydney eleven would accede to their liberal offer, which was to board them in Melbourne for a week. Therefore, the Intercolonial Match will be played on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of next month; and the New South Wales eleven will remain in Melbourne until the return of the All-England Eleven from the country, when the match will be played between the united colonial elevens and the English team. An Inter-colonial Match Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hamilton, Makinson, Wardill, Butterworth, and Frazer, was appointed. Some objection was raised to the appointment by Messrs. Woolley and Shoosmith, inasmuch as no professional players were included; but the motion, brought forward by Mr. Pavey, was agreed to. The committee of the Melbourne Club offered to give the ground to the Match Committee for the sum of £125; but upon Mr. Shoosmith and others objecting to that amount as excessive, it was arranged that the club should receive ten per cent. of the gross receipts. No other business of public interest was transacted.—*Argus.*

UNRESERVED Auction Sale of 10,000 Volumes Choice Books, this Day.—We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to direct the attention of booksellers, public schools, librarians, stationers, and others to his sale, this day, at his rooms, Wynyard-street, to commence at half-past 10 o'clock precisely. See advertisements—ADV.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	321	12	3
Gin	247	14	4
Whisky	89	15	9
Rum	341	12	0
Wine	19	9	8
Tobacco and snuff	236	12	0
Cigars	61	13	9
Tea	863	7	3
Coffee and chicory	57	8	4
Opium	15	0	0
Total	£2254	7	4

Tha Duncan Dunbar arrived to-day from London, with a cargo of general merchandise.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool catalogued was 511 bales, of which 215 were withdrawn, the prices offered not being equal to the reserves placed upon them. There was not so much inclination on the part of buyers to operate to-day, and the bidding was rather slack, but the prices realized for superior clips were about equal to those ruling last week. The principal lots sold to-day were as follows:—43 bales fleece, Illalong, 20d.; 16 bales, B over I, 20d.; 11 bales, J, 19d.; 14 bales, J, 17d.; 13 bales Bingetto, 22d; 23 bales grease, ORR, 11d.; 24 bales fleece, RY, 19¾d.; 13 bales, JR, 19½d.; 16 bales, CX, 21½d.

The prices obtained for the several lots sold ranged thus:—Fleece, 15d. to 22d.; grease, 10¾d. to 13d.; handwashed, 15½d. to 18d.; mixed, 5d. to 13¼d.; New Zealand, 15d.; locks and pieces, 4½d. to 14d.; clippings, 5½d. to 11d.

SHEEPSKINS are steady. The supply was rather above the average, but all the lots, amounting to 4219 sheepskins, were sold at from 7d. to 8½d. per lb. A lot of washed skins brought 10d. per lb.

TALLOW.—The market was thinly supplied, and the town trade were the only buyers. Of the 34 casks offered, 29 were sold at from 30s. to 38s. 3d. per cwt.

HIDES.—There was not much demand for hides to-day, consequently several lots were withdrawn. A lot of 55 superior heavy hides brought 16s. 6d. each, which was the highest price obtained. About 300 hides were sold at from 4s. to 16s. 6d. each.

At Mr. O. B. Ebsworth's produce sale held to-day 67 bales of wool were sold. The principal lots were—30 bales fleece, JR, 1s. 7½d.; 23 bales, WN, 1s. 5¾d. Sheepskins realised 7½d. to 8d. 34 casks of tallow were sold at 33s. to 34s. 6d. per cwt., and 47 casks privately at 35s. 3d. to 36s. A few lots of hides were disposed of at 4s. to 16s. each. Calfskins 2s. 3d. each.

At Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s sale to-day, 161 bales wool were catalogued, nearly the whole of which were sold; the principal lots being:—55 bales fleece, WO, at 19½d.; 3 bales locks, same brand, 9¾d.; 42 bales scoured, AL in diamond, at 2s. 2d.; 17 bales fleece, C over B, 18¾d.; 11 bales, CSO, fleece, 18¾d.; 4 bales scoured, "Waterloo," 24¾d.; 9 bales greasy, at 11½d. Sheepskins brought from 7d. to 7¾d. per lb. Hides: 140, "Tozer's," 15s. 3d.; 17 light ditto, 5s. Tallow: 8 casks were sold at 31s. 6d. to 36s. 3d. Maize, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. per bushel.

By the Rangatira we have Melbourne papers to the 9th instant. The *Argus* says:—

The money market has been without change of any kind, except that an easier feeling has prevailed. Exchange on England remains at par for sixty days' sight, 1 per cent. for thirty days', and 1 1-6 per cent. for small sums at sight.

There has been more activity in the share market than for some time past. Large parcels of Government Six per Cent. Debentures have changed hands at 104½ to 105. Railway shares have been altogether neglected. Melbourne and Hobson's Bay have given way slightly since the half-yearly general meeting. Melbourne and Suburban are not marketable in the present state of this line.

The anticipations expressed at the close of last week of an improved business ensuing, have been fully borne out. The arrival of numerous orders, ranging through almost all descriptions of imported goods, for the New Zealand markets has imparted more activity to business than we have been enabled for a considerable time to report. The heavy stocks on hand prevent any amendment in prices, but the markets have closed with a firm feeling. Continued activity is anticipated, provided no new rush to the Otago diggings should depress the country trade. Ale and porter have been in good inquiry, at somewhat improved prices. Bass' No. 3 ale has been placed at £8 12s 6d per hogshead, and is generally held for from that price to £8 15s per hogshead. Well conditioned parcels of bottled ale are getting scarce, and bring more money. Bottled porter also is in improved request, and advancing in value. Should shipments have been kept within the bounds of moderation, there is but little probability of any decline on present rates ensuing during the remainder of the summer. Butter is scarcely inquired for, and with the exception of a few parcels for New Zealand, but few sales have been effected; quotations are, consequently, in great measure nominal. Newly landed parcels of good quality are quoted at 7d to 7½d per lb.; by auction, sales have been effected at from 5½d to 5¾d per lb. Candles have been more enquired for, and a fair amount of trade has been done at fully sustained prices. The flour market is rather firmer, the trade having purchased this week more freely; shipping orders being also in the market, have induced a slight advance in prices; with the colonial harvest at hand, if not commenced, no permanent rise is, however, likely to be established. Prime samples of wheat have been inquired for, and for these sorts millers are buyers at an advance of about 3d per bushel on late prices. Oats of good quality and condition continue to find ready sale at firm prices, but old and long held parcels of Scotch and Irish are not saleable, except at considerably under current rates. Malt is firm in price, but no sales of amount are reported. Blasting powder has been more enquired for, and higher rates are sought by holders, 8d and 8½d per lb. being quoted for best sorts. Teas and coffees remain in but moderate demand; stocks are ample, and dealers being generally supplied, appear indisposed to purchase, whilst importers hold out no inducement by reduction of prices. By auction, about 1400 packages tea, ex Florence Nightingale, have been placed at from £8 to £9 12s 6d per chest for fair ordinary to good congou, and Java coffee bought in at 8½d per lb. Sugars remain firm, with an upward inclination; demand is brisk, and all parcels of suitable trade qualities are readily taken off the market. By auction, the following sales have been effected:—A portion of the cargo ex Sicilie, from Batavia, Muscovado sugar, £34 per ton; white Java ditto, £40 ditto; and the balance of the Java sugars, ex Jeannie Oswald:—Low rations, £34 5s. to £35 5s. per ton; low to good white, £35 10s. to £40 5s.; also the entire cargo of the Danube, from Mauritius, as follows:—Fine white crystals realised £44 15s; low to fine yellows, £37 12s 6d to £40; middling to fine browns, £35 5s to £36 15s per ton. Rice has been in moderate demand, but remains unaltered in value. Oilmen's stores have commanded more attention, and sales have been more freely made; quotations are not advanced however. Sardines are in good inquiry, and saleable at 11s for halves and 6s 6d for quarter tins. Provisions have also partaken of the improvement of the week. Hams of best sorts are saleable at 11d to 11½d; and bacon of similar descriptions at same prices. Cheese has also been more readily saleable, and at prices quite supporting quotations. Brandies of best brands have continued in good demand at advancing prices. Sales of Martell's have been made at 10s 9d, but it is not now procurable under 11s per gallon; large sales of Hennessy's have been made at 28s per dozen. Geneva continues in fair demand; the large arrivals have, however, checked any improvement in prices. Whisky has been in improved request, chiefly for shipment, and sales of Scotch have been made at 10s per case, and from 4s 3d to 4s 6d per gallon. The timber market has shown much amendment, and considerable business has been transacted, at generally improved prices. Deals especially have rallied, and are quoted at 6d per foot for 9 x 8. In other articles of general consumption there are no changes to report.

From Tasmania we have papers to the 5th instant. The *Examiner* reports of the Launceston markets:

"The grain market continues inactive; in fact business generally is rather dull at present. Flour is quoted at £10, with a fair local demand for home consumption. 1960 bags have been shipped by the Star of Tasmania to New Zealand, besides a quantity of wheat, oats bran, and hay. Wheat sells slowly at 3s 9d to 4s. Oats are scarcely so firm, although the quotations remain at 3s 10d to 4s. Hay, £3, but there is very little doing in it, as plenty of green stuff is available for feed. The quotations for old potatoes are almost nominal; the new crop is coming into consumption, and is selling retail."

THE Amateur Ethiopian entertainment on behalf of the Balmain Volunteer Rifle band, which took place at the Balmain School of Arts, was a perfect success, and the sum of £23 6s. was handed over to the treasurer of the Volunteer band fund.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. RICHARD POWELL NYE are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS DAY, Friday, to move from his late residence, 22, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, at 10 o'clock precisely. R. STEWART, undertaker, 399, Pitt-street.

FUNERAL.—The Members of the United Watermen's Benefit Society are requested to attend the Funeral of Mr. RICHARD POWELL. The procession to move from his late residence, No. 22, Bourke-street North, at 10.30 a.m. By order of the President.
THOMAS FIELDER, Secretary.

ON SATURDAY, January 4th (the first Saturday next month), the Glasgow Book Warehouse will be FINALLY CLOSED. Till that date, 20 per cent. discount is given off all books.

SUPERIOR BOOKS for Christmas presents, at the Glasgow Book Warehouse, 249, Elizabeth-street.

THE world-renowned CONVERSATIONS LEXICON or Popular Encyclopædia, forming a complete library of reference, in 14 vols., illustrated with many hundred steel plates, maps, and wood engravings; offered for £4 10s., being less than two-thirds the English price.
Only a very few copies of this valuable work now remain unsold.
Glasgow Book Warehouse, corner of Bathurst and Elizabeth streets. R. MACKAY, importer.

STANDARD WORKS on SALE at 20 per cent. under English prices, at the Glasgow Book Warehouse, corner of Bathurst and Elizabeth streets.

FOR EIGHTEEN DAYS ONLY.—The following Illustrated Works, suitable for Christmas presents, are offered at 20 per cent. discount. Many of the books are handsomely bound in calf and morocco.
Italy, illustrated, in a series of views by Stanfield, R.A., Roberts, R.A., Prout, Leitch, &c., with descriptions of the scenes. One handsome volume, morocco extra
The Casquet of Literary Gems, containing extracts in prose and poetry, from nearly 300 authors, illustrated with 25 steel engravings, in 4 vols.
The Republic of Letters, a selection in prose and poetry, from the works of eminent writers, 25 illustrations in 4 vols., cloth, calf, or morocco
The Ladies of the Reformation, memoirs of distinguished female characters belonging to the period of the Reformation, calf antique
A History of the Earth and Animated Nature, with nearly 2400 illustrative figures, many of which are beautifully coloured, 2 vols., cloth extra
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